HORSE ARTILLERY.—Will shortly be published, PROPOSED INSTRUCTIONS AND REGULATIONS FOR THE EXERCISE AND FIELD MOVEMENTS OF HORSE ARTILLERY, framed as regards the general principles and system of coming into action, strictly according to the ROYAL HORSE ARTILLERY, WITH THE FIELD MOVEMENTS agreeably to the CAVALRY REGULATIONS—To be dedicated to THE OFFICERS OF ARTILLERY IN BENGAL, MADRAS AND BOMBAY.

By Lieut.—A. F. OAKES,
Adjutant of the Madras Horse Brigade.

Officers desirous of obtaining a copy of the above work, the price of which will be seven Rupees, are requested to notify their wish previous to the 30th of March to MR. PHAROAH, ATHENÆUM PRESS, MOUNT ROAD, MADRAS.

EAST INDIA AGENCY IN LONDON, FOR PASSENGERS.—*No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street.* Parties arriving in England, will on immediate application to MR. ALEXANDER *East India Passage Agent, No.* 11, *Leadenhall Street (next door to the India House),* secure the most prompt and speedy attention in regard to the clearing and forwarding of their baggage; engaging furnished apartments in town to prevent the expense of resorting to Hotels; procuring immediate return engagements for native servants, and in all other matters consequent on a first arrival in London.

☞ Publishing office of the "East India and Colonial Magazine," No. 11, Leadenhall Street.—London, 25th Sept. 1836.

IN THE COURT FOR THE RELIEF OF INSOLVENT DEBTORS.—In the matter of JAMES BARRON, an Insolvent. To be Sold by Auction, by order of the Common Assignee, This day the 19th Feb. at 11 A. M. by BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE & Co. on the premises in Rampart Row, the Stock in Trade & Property of the above Insolvent—consisting of a variety of Jewellery, Plate, Plated Ware, unfinished Silver Articles, Watches by "*McCabe*" and other makers, two handsome Regulating Clocks in Mahogony Cases, a quantity of Ornaments for Military Appointments, Regimental Buttons, a quantity of Watch Glasses of different sizes, two Barometers, a quantity of Silver Filings, Pieces of Gold and Silver, numerous valuable Dies and Turning Instruments, a valuable Mandrill with Spring rest, Glass Cases, Cupboards, an Iron Treasure Chest, a few articles of Household Furniture, and Sundries.

No. 10. Forbes' Street, Bombay, 19th Feb. 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Thursday next, the 21st instant BLACKWELL CURSETJEE AND Co., will sell by public Auction at the Dock yard Bunder the undermentioned Boats, belonging to the Ship "*Charles Grant.*"

	Length.	Breadth.	Depth.
One large Cutter	28 ft.	7 ft.	3 ft. 6 in.
One small Do.	22 ft.	6 ft.	2 ft. 6 in.
One Punt	13 ft.	4 ft. 10 in.	2 ft. 6 in.

Bombay, 19th February, 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Thursday the 21st Inst. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, at 11 A. M. the following Wines &c. recently, imported viz. Sparkling Champagne, Sparkling Hock, Tinto, Maderia, Port Wine in Pints, Lafitte, La Rose, St. Julien, Leoville and Margaux Clarets, and Cherry Brandy.

The above is strongly recommended to Messes and Families at out stations.

Samples, for payment, may be had on application to the Auctioneers.

BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co.
No. 10, Forbes, Street,
Bombay, 19th Februarry 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Monday next the 25th Instant, at 3 P. M. BLACKWELL, CURSETJEE AND Co, will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of the Trustees of the Property of FULCHUND CAPOORCHUND for the benefit of his creditors, the undermentioned Houses, viz.

One House outside the Town Wall in Suthar Cally's Street.					
One	do.	do.	do.	in Khurruck Street No.	58
One	do.	do.	do.	in Kurbasus Sreet ,,	8
One	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	11
One	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	12
One	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	16
One	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	21
One	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	31
One	do.	do.	do.	do. ,,	49

TERMS OF SALE.

A Deposit of Ten per Cent to be made immediately, the sale of each house is concluded, and the Balance within fourteen days from the day of Sale—The expence of Deeds and conveyances to be borne by the respective purchasers.

Bombay, 19th February 1839.

NOTICE.—BLACKWELL CURSETJEE & Co. beg leave to intimate, that the Sale of the Hon'ble J. A. *Dunlop's* property is postponed until the end of the ensuing month.

Bombay, 19th February 1839.

FOR SALE at the Godowns of Messrs. REMINGTON AND Co. the following Wines of Superior quality.

From Messrs. Todd and Basanquet of London.

Champaigne-Quarts in Cases of 3 Dozen each @	Rs 35 ₰ Doz.
Pints	6 .... 18 "
Port Wine in Quarts	6 .... 20 "
From Mons. B. Phelan of Bordeaux.	
Per Louisiana-Triton and George Cuvier.	
Chateau Segar in Cases of 1 and 3½ Dozen quarts	.... 22 "
Do. " Patent Bottles in Cases of.	
	1 Dozen each 23 "
Hermitage in Cases of 1 " quarts	.... 18 "
Brandy "	.... 2 "
Champaigne in Baskets of 1 Dozen quarts	.... 40 "
Do. " 2 " Pints	.... 22 "
From Messrs. De Luis and Dumas.	
A small quantity of Superior Claret	.... 20 "

A few Hhds. of choice old London particulars Madeira from Messrs. Newton Gordon Murdock and Co. and Scott Penfold and Co.

Also a supply of Superior Segars from Mess. E. de Otadiu and Co. Manilla.

BOMBAY COURIER.

PUBLISHED TWICE A-WEEK.—EVERY TUESDAY, AND SATURDAY, MORNING.

PRICE 14 RUPEES PER QUARTER:—OR, IF PAID IN ADVANCE, FOR A WHOLE YEAR 40 RUPEES—FOR HALF A YEAR 22 RUPEES—FOR A QUARTER 12 RUPEES

No Subscription can be received as in Advance, unless the amount be actually paid or remitted, before or within the first week of the quarter or half year, or of the first month of the year, for which the subscription is proposed.

VOL. XLII. TUESDAY, 19 FEBUARY, 1839. NO. 3215.

ON sale at the Godowns of Messrs. FORBES AND Co. the following Wines, viz.

Destournals, Co's. Claret,	at	Rs 25	₰ dozen.
Pomys Medoc	at	,, 14	₰ ditto,
Keirs and Co's. Madeira,	at	,, 575	₰ Pipe.
	and at	,, 275	₰ hhd.
Murdoch, Shortridge and Co's. ditto,	at	,, 500	₰ Pipe.
Pale Sherry from R. Bowman,	at	,, 375	₰ hhd.
Champaign from Escombe and Sidebotham, in 3 dozen cases,	at	,, 36	₰ dozen.

Bombay, 19*th February,* 1839.

SALE BY AUCTION.—On Wednesday the 20th Instant Messrs. ROBERT FRITH and Co. will submit to Public Auction, the following valuable Goods, to close accounts—

Weiss's and Son's Instruments, Brass and White Metal Enema Syringes, Lancets, Field Turniquets, Brass Turniquets Patent Phlemes of German Silver, and Steel; Pocket Cases of Phlemes and Horse Lancets, Pocket Cases of Surgeon's Instruments, Dentist's Instruments, Single and Double Trusses, &c. &c.

Holtzapffel and Co.'s Tools, Pocket Cases of Carpenters' Tools, and Files, Horse Trimming Instruments, Vices, Bed Wrenches, Steel Drill Bows, Anvils, Paste-board Cutters, Sliding Guages, &c. &c.

Peat's best silver mounted Jockey Whips, Watering Pots of sizes, Japanned Jacks, Water Cans, Shaving Pots, Powder Flasks, Pannakins, Chocolate Mills, Spice Boxes, Sugar ditto, Block Tin Fish Kettles, Tea Pots, Stewpans, Tea Kettles Tin and Brass, Foot Baths, Paper Boxes, Bread Baskets and Knife Trays, Fencing Foils and Masks, Letter Racks, Wire Gauze Plate Covers, Tea Trays, Brass Candlesticks, Naval and Military Regulation Swords, particularly light and of the finest steel, with brass and steel Scabbards: Pistol Flasks, Teddy Kettles, &c. &c.—Turkey Red Prints, an Invoice of Fancy Stationary—consisting of Albums, Embossed Cards, Music Books and Paper: Visiting Cards, Artist's Pencil Cases, Pens, &c. &c. Bengal Silk handkerchiefs, Boxes of fresh Pouchong Tea, an Invoice of Brown's Sadlery, consisting of Gig Harness, Sommerset and other Saddles, Spare Saddlery, &c. Pigon and Wilkes's Gunpowder in canisters, Furniture, &c. Superior Champaign, and Bass's Beer in bottle, that can be strongly recommended.

AT Noon, any Cattle or Carriages that offer.

MILLINERY, DRESS, AND CORSET MAKING.—MRS. [illegible] (Late Evans,) begs to intimate to the Ladies of Bombay and Out-Stations, that any orders with which she may be favored in the above line, will be punctually attended to, and on very moderate terms.—

Colaba.—Third house from the Velard.

"N. B. Materials furnished, or Ladies own materials made up."

THE BOMBAY CALENDAR.—IN THE PRESS AND WILL BE SPEEDILY PUBLISHED, A SECOND EDITION OF THE BOMBAY CALENDAR AND ALMANACK, with an INDIAN CALENDAR, for 1839: with numerous corrections and additions. Among other miscellaneous information, the first edition contained the Regulations for the Bombay Steamers, together with authentic and practical information on the subject of the OVERLAND ROUTE; dates of probable arrivals and departures of, and rates of passage, by the various Mediterranean Steamers, &c. &c.—In addition to the above, the *Second* Edition will contain the latest and most correct lists of the House of Peers and Commons: the Ministry and Chief Officers of State; Judges, Ambassadors,—British and Foreign: Principal Public Offices &c. &c. compiled from the Parliamentary Guide and the Parliament Almanack for the present year.

The Army List will be corrected to the 31*st January*, and the Civil and Indian Navy Lists to the 15th *February* instant.—Courier Office, 19th February, 1839.

FOR SALE.—THE INDIAN CALENDAR, for the year 1839, shewing the various modes of reckoning time, among the HINDOOS, PARSEES, MAHOMEDANS, and MALABARIANS. Also a list of such holidays as are allowed by Government during the year, printed on Europe Paper.—PRICE RUPEES TWO.—Courier Office, 19th February, 1839.

FOR SALE.—No. XXXII, of the QUARTERLY ARMY LIST corrected up to 31st October 1838. *Printed on Europe paper.*—PRICE, RUPEES 3.—Courier Office, 19th February, 1839.

GENERAL ORDERS.

BY THE HON'BLE THE GOVERNOR IN COUNCIL.

Bombay Castle. 14*th February* 1830.

No. 104.—By a resolution passed in the Political Department, the Hon'ble the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint Brevet Captain J. S. Ramsay of the 4th Regiment Native Infantry, to act as Commandant of the Guzerat Provincial Battalion, vice Troward.

By order of the Honorable the Governor in Council,
E. M. WOOD, Lieut. Col. *Secy to Govt.*

BY MAJOR GENERAL SIR J. F. FITZGERALD K. C. B.

13*th February* 1839.

The following removals are ordered:—

Lt. Col. & Bt. Col. T. Morgon, from 17th Regiment N. I. to 9th Regiment N. I.

Lieut. Colonel M. E. Bagnold, from 9th Regiment N. I. to 17th Regiment N. I.

Captains Burnett and Hobson of the European Regiment, are directed to proceed and join the Head Quarters of their Regiment at Aden, by the next Steamer procee ding to Suez.

14*th February* 1839.

Thirteen recovered men of the Horse Brigade and 1st Battalion Artillery, ordered to join their respective Stations, will proceed to Poona under charge of Serjeant Major Greenshields of the 2nd Troops Horse Brigade,—the men of the 1st Battalion being sent to Ahmednuggur under a non-commissioned Officer from the Horse Artillery, who will return on making them over at that station.

BOMBAY

PRICE CURRENT AND MERCANTILE REGISTER.

Saturday February 16*th* 1839.

COMMERCIAL REMARKS.

The inactivity which we noticed in our last number as prevailing in our market continues to be felt with scarcely any abatement.

COUNTRY PRODUCE.

COTTON.—Transactions have again been very limited during the week.—Prices have been falling but the further tendency to decline may be stayed by the intelligence by the Steamer which arrived yesterday. We have to record the following purchases, 900 robbins of ordinary Timevely at Rs 130, 100 bales of new Broach at Rs 138 and 225 of old at Rs 110 ₰ Candy.

OPIUM (*Malva*).—Operations are still almost suspended and will probably remain so until it becomes known what settlement of the recent collision has been made with the Chinese authorities. We find on our returns a purchase of 15 chests for the West coast of Sumatra at Rs 690 ₰ chest. The phase sold amounted on 16th instant to 19,142 chests of which 17,629 had then arrived, and 8012 had been exported to China and the Eastward.

GINGER (*Malabar*)—200 robbins have been purchased at Rs 32 ₰ Candy.

CHINA & STRAITS PRODUCE.

SUGAR-CANDY.—300 Tubs were sold early in the week at Rs 6 10. 3. ₰ maund, which is a small advance on previous rates.

CLOVES (*Bourbon*)—Sales have been made at a decline of Rs 4 to Rs 5 ₰ maund on previous prices.

EUROPE GOODS.

BEER ALLSOPPS —50 Hhds. have been sold @ Rs 190 ₰ Hhd.

BOTTLES— 1200 Doz. Quarts do @ ,, 13 10 ₰ Doz.

METALS.—The following small sales have been made during the week.

Square na l rod Iron	7 tons at	Rs 53	₰ Candy.
Hoops	5 ditto at	,, 81	₰ Cwt.
Sheet	7½ ditto at	,, 81	₰ do.

QUICKSILVER.—Four bottles have been sold at the high price of Rs 112 ₰ maund.

PIECE GOODS.—The transactions during the week in this article are not extensive & the following are the particulars which appear on our returns.

JACCONETS (*bleached*)—	300	Pieces 43 Inches	20 yds. @ Rs	4 3 50	p. p.
MADAPOLLAMS	do— 450	do	@ ,,	5 2 0	p. p.
Do.	do— 300	do	@ ,,	6 2 0	p. p.
Do.	do— 100	do	@ ,,	3 0 0	p. p.
JACCONETS	do— 250	do	@ ,,	3 1 50	p. p.
Do.	do— 100	do	@ ,,	4 1 0	p. p.
Do.	do— 300	do	@ ,,	4 0 25	p. p.
HKFS. (*Turkey red*)—	1200	Dozen	@ ,,	3 1 0	p. p.
Do.	do— 250	do	@ ,,	2 2 0	p. p.
Do.	do— 200	do	@ ,,	2 2 0	p. p.
PAINTS.	do— 250	Pieces	@ ,,	15 0 0	p. p.
Do.	do— 600	do	@ ,,	14 0 50	p. p.
Do.	do— 350	do	@ ,,	14 1 0	p. p.
ALLOVER LAPPETS.	750	do	@ ,,	2 1 0	p. p.
SCARLET CLOTH.—	1800	Yards	@ ,,	1 2 0	p. p.
MADAPOLLAMS (*Grey*)	200	Pieces	@ ,,	4 1 0	p. p.
STRIPED DORIAMS.—	700	do	@ ,,	2 0 50	p. p.

THE MONEY MARKET.

GOVT. SECURITIES.—The discount on the Four ₰ Cent Loans has not increased, but they are in very little demand. Five ₰ Cents are more easy of negotiation.

BILLS ON CALCUTTA.—Some considerable sales of sixty Govt. bills have been made during the week at 1½ ₰ cent premium.

DO. ON CANTON.—Are in no inquiry.

DO. ON LONDON.—Exchange remains without any material alterations, and the demand is very moderate at present from the dull state of the market.

FREIGHTS.

FREIGHT TO CHINA.—There are few shippers now coming forward and but few engagements being made at Rs 16 to Rs 17 ₰ Candy.

DO. TO ENGLAND.—The tonnage available having decreased rates have risen and we alter our quotation to 65s.] to 70s] ₰ ton, altho' we have been told that the latter rate has been offered & refused.

BOMBAY FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

LIST OF SUBSCRIBERS SINCE LAST PUBLICATION FROM TANNAH.

W. J. Turquand Esq.	25 0 0	Balcrustna Wiswath	1 0 0
J. A. H. E. Crawford Esq.	20 0 0	Balcrustna Ragoonatjee	1 0 0
J. Margary Esq.	50 0 0	Mr. Ellis de Annunciacao	1 0 0
H. Young Esq.	25 0 0	" M. F. Trueman	5 0 0
J. W. Woodcock Esq.	25 0 0	" Conductor J. Mungavin	8 0 0
J. M. Davis Esq.	25 0 0	Crustnarow Suckham Burway	2 0 0
Luximon Bhaskerjee	10 0 0	Annajee Sunder Rajah	2 0 0
Mr. R. H. Shaswell	5 0 0	Some Subscribers &cs. From Tannah	10 10 6
Rinchunder Govinsett	3 0 0		

Total Amount of Subscriptions Recorded—Rupees 15,834 2 11

Total Amount of Subscription Received—Rupees 8,215 12 0

N. H. THORNBURY,—*Secretary.*

Bombay F. R. Office 18th February 1839.

HIGH WATER TABLE 19TH FEBRUARY, 1839.

	MORN.	EVE.
Tuesday	9 31	2 50
Wednesday	3 11	3 39
Thursday	4 6	4 31
Friday	5 4	5 43

LATEST NEWS.

England	Dec. 26th
France	do. 28th
America	do. 7th
Canton	do. 22nd
Singapore	Jan. 3rd

MILITARY ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

Feb. 18. Ensign A. Price, 4th Regt N. I. from Tannah.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16. Capt. J. Harrison, 4th Dragoons, to Kirkee.
Do. do. Lieut. D. Haikett, do. do. to do.
Do. 17. Lieut. and Adjut. D. O. Compton, Recruit Depart. to Poona
Do. do. Lieut. C. P. Leeson, Staff to ..... do.
Do. 19. Ensign Edgar Glunie, 24th Regt. N. I. to ..... do.
Do. 20. Suptg. Surgeon W. Parnell, Staff to Guzeratt.
Do. 19. Ensign James E. Taylor, 18th Regt. N. I. to Baroda.

SHIPPING ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

ARRIVALS.

None.

DEPARTURES.

Feb. 16. Ship Hydroos, Mahomed Ebrahim, Naiquedah to Scinde.

Passengers.—Mr. Hynes, Condr. 115. Camp followers.

Do. 17. Ship Bulfour, W. Foster, Master, to Liverpool

Do. do. The East India Company's Bengal Brig No. 1. Charles Kail Esq. Commander, to Calcutta.

Passengers.—Revd. G. W. Withers, Mrs. E. J. Lulham, and four Natives.

IN HARBOUR.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	DESTINATION.	TO SAIL.
Berkshire	Remington & Co.	London	20th Inst.
Walmer Castle	Shinner & Co.	Do.	10th March.
Mermaid	Foster & Co.	Do. & Cape	24th Inst.
Emigrant	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Cape	25th do.
Lancaster	Higginson & Cardwell.	L'pool & do	early desp.
Balfour	Dirom Carter & Co.	Liverpool	do.
City of Poonah	Pollexfen Milne & Co.	Do.	early desp.
Calcutta	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	Do	do.
Ellora	Skinner & Co.	Do.	with desp.
Sir H. Compton	C. Cowasjee & Co.	China.	do.
Hellas	Remington & Co.	Lintin.	Quick desp.
Sylph	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	Do.	27th do.
La Gabrielle	W. Nicol & Co.	Bordeaux.	20th Inst.
La Nymphe	Skinner & Co.	Do.	1st prox.
Catherine	Eduljee Framjee	Madras	quick desp.
Cambridge	Dirom, Carter & Co.	Do.	
Warwick			
Scaleby Castle			
Reliance	Foster & Co.		
Mt. St. Elphinstone	W. Nicol & Co.		
Fortfield	Edmond Bibby & Co.	for Charter	

H. C. Vessels.—Steamers Berenice, and Atalanta; Ship Hastings and Schooner Emily.

Country Vessels.—Lord Castlereagh, Discovery, Regia, Charles Grant, Sir Charles Malcolm, Cornwallis, Charles Forbes, Adelaide, Caledonia, Jane, Swallow, Fort William, Sythree Bys. Samdanch, Charlotte, Mahmoodee, Dowlut Sawy, Benares, Calcutta Allalavie, Sylph, Castle Huntley, Hamdie, Helen, Kusrovie Fanny, Ruby; and Hannah.

French.—Ships George Cuvier, Nymph; Brig Sirius, and Gobricile.

Arab.—Ship Tauze.

Portuguese.—Brig Saudet.

EXPECTED.

VESSELS.	AGENTS.	FROM	TO SAIL.
Maria (Steam)	McVicar Burn & Co.	London	16th Dec.
Golconda	Framjee Cawasjee Esq.	do.	11th Oct.
Thomas Coutts		do.	
Wm. Harris	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	
John Denniston		do.	
Thames	Dirom, Carter & Co.	do.	early in Feb.
Euphrates	Do.	do. & Cape	30th Nov.
Triumph	Remington & Co.	do. & do.	10th Dec.
Kirkman Finlay	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do. & do.	17th Sept.
James McInroy	Skinner and Co.	do. & do.	3d do.
Ann	Dirom Carter & Co.	do. & China	23d Dec.
Duke of Sussex		do. & do	3d do.
Childe Harold			
Juverna		Bristol	25th Nov.
Lady Rowena	Edmond, Bibby & Co.	Liverpool	18th Sept.
Cestrian	Do.	do.	early in Dec.
Caledonia	McVicar Burn & Co.	do.	21st Oct.
Syrie	Do.	do.	8th Dec.
Crusader	Do.	do.	20th do.
Higginson	Higginson & Cardwell.	do.	14th Nov.
Ontario	Ritchie, Steuart & Co.	do.	5th Sept.
Competent	Do.	do.	4th Dec.
Johnstone	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	early in Jan.
Manchester	W. Nicol and Co.	do.	early in do.
Bucharest		do.	In all Oct.
Wm. Shargles		do.	10th Jan.
Broad Oak		do.	30th Dec.
British Merchant	Edmond Bibby & Co.	Llanelly	12th Nov.
Bridget	Do.	do.	
T. Worthington		do.	
Cassandra	W. Nicol & Co.	Clyde	5th Nov.
Monarch	Do.	do.	
William	Skinner & Co.	do.	18th Oct.
Alleyn		do.	
La Navarin	Thos. Jeffries & Co.	Bourbon	15th Dec.
Pocket Boat Bordelais	Do.	Bordeaux	do.
Emma	Do.	Rio	1st Jan.
Tranquillidade	Do.	Macao	26th Dec.
Marquis Hastings	Do.	do.	do.
Morley	McVicar, Burn & Co.	Ceylon	24th Jan.
Abbotsford	Dirom Carter & Co.	do.	26th do.
Allison		do.	30th do.
Victoria		do.	31st Jan.
Futty Sallam		do.	do.
Bronzan	Thos. Jeffries	Madras	2th Jan.
Cecelia		Calcutta	7th Feb.

From China.—Sullmany, Bolton, Sultana.
" *Singapore.*—Asia Felix.
" *Calcutta.*—Colombo.

INDIAN INTELLIGENCE.

DELHI GAZETTE.—FEBRUARY 6.

Our observation of the river at Bukkur is so very different from any of the statements before made, that there is no longer any hesitation in preferring that site for a bridge of boats. The current is much slower and the bottom less rocky than was represented, but these, like all the other obstacles to the Army by this route, have been very much exaggerated; we have met no inconvenience even worth mentioning, and the arrangements made by Lieutenant Mackeson, between Bhawulpore and the frontier of Scinde, made the march more comfortable than it would have been through most of the districts of Hindoostan. We have marched 435 miles, from Ferozepore to the Indus, in 40 days, with Carts, Stores, &c., and have not lost a man, or had the Hospital full.

The Ferry here is above 1,100 yards in a straight line across, and fully 2 miles by the course the boats take for each trip,—three or four loads are therefore all that the boat can bring each day, and I expect that with the 32 boats attached to the Shah's Force they will be at least 10 days in crossing, and will injure a number of the Cattle.

The Shah's Force will reach the Indus on the 15th, and the leading Brigade of our Army about the 22d.

We understand the Governor General and Suite arrived at Hansi, on the 2d instant, and was received with 19 Guns from the Saluting Battery in the Fort.

(*From the North West Englishman,* 4 *Feb.*)

Camp, Noushera Kaian, 14*th January,* 1839.—Lieutenants Pottinger and Stoddart have positively been ousted from Herat, why or wherefore we know not. Shah Soojah's star is in the ascendant—ten thousand Affghans have kissed the sword in his cause. If this be true and I have not the slightest doubt of it, the resuscitation of the Dorance Dynasty will be easily effected. The Khan of Khelat has offered his services, which are very considerable.

Our march hitherto has been pleasant enough, every thing going on smoothly, with the exception of the Post office, the bare mention of which sets every man swearing. A letter for Sir Henry Fane, and another for Sir J. Kean, were discovered on their way to Ferozepore instead of Shikarpore as directed. Brigadier Roberts saw the mistake, and rectified it. What is Government about, that it does not devise some sure and speedy method for conveying the Dawk; Can it be possible that for the paltry saving of a few Rupees, it will run the risk of losing letters which may be perhaps of vital importance, for even the Government expresses are transmitted in the most careless manner, a thin blanket bag being the only protection against rain, and a half starved half naked Villager, the only guardian. The system at present adopted is throughout a bad one, Brigade Majors are expected to do the duty of Deputy Post Masters gratuitously, which is unfair—why not have a Deputy with a *suitable* establishment in each Division, this would give universal satisfaction, and would be attended with little expense. Instead of runners, or walkers rather, there should be Camels at every ten or twelve miles all the way to Shikarpore.

January 15*th*.—Letters from ahead state that Kamran has called in the aid of the Persians—no doubt he is disgusted to find that Shah Sooja is to be raised to the Throne; Government navebeen rather premature, I fear, in relying on the professions of the Prince, and the calculations with regard to Scinde, appear to be equally erroneous. It is rumoured that a Brigade of Infantry is to be despatched down the Indus, to the support of Sir John Kean; but I sincerely hope that this may not take place, as no good can possibly result from such a movement—on the contrary, it might be followed by the most disastrous consequences. The Khan of Khelat, although he professes friendship, is actually one of our worst enemies; for he throws every obstacle in the way of our getting provisions, &c

Atta is selling at Shikarpore at 4½ seers per Rupee, and wheat 6½ Desertions have been numerous amongst the Camel men; scarcely a day passes that they do not walk off with some dozens of our Camels. The worst of it is, we have no means of procuring others either for hire or sale.

The Camel Battery has been ordered on from the 2d to the 1st Brigade. The Shah's force was to have reached the banks of the Indus yesterday the 14th. It has made several forced marches at the desire of Burnes whose footing at Shikarpore is not particularly secure at present.

Subzul Kote, Scinde Territory 15*th January* 1839.

Our march thus far has been as easy and unattended with difficulty as the commonest journey in the provinces, and the only real evil we have to fear is the bad effects Jhow has on Camels not accustomed to it and nothing else is procurable. Sir Henry Fane has been at this Ghaut, distant some 17 miles, for a few days past, and leaves to day, for Shikarpore, as does also by water, a party of the 16th Regiment with one lakh of Rupees, for the purchase of provisions there. The cleaning going on at Shikarpoor for our Government to the extent it is said of 7000 Rupees daily, not being sufficient to cover expenditure. Every impediment has been thrown in the way of our procuring supplies in this territory by the Ryats, if not, by higher authorities and it was only on Sir A Burnes telling the Chiefs hereabout that if they interfered with, or impeded, the men who had contracted to supply grain, in his endeavours, that they should answer for it most heavily; that we have managed to get Attah here at 9 seers the rupee and Jowar at 13, instead of Attah 24 and Jowar 32, as yesterday in Bahawulpoor Territory. A dispatch arrived last night from Sir J. Keane to Sir H. F. He arrived at Tatta on the 28th of Dec. and was there still on the 8th of January and would not advance on Hydrabad until reinforced. The Camel Battery joins the 1st Brigade to-morrow morning. A very unlikely rumour says, that, the Troops of Horse Artillery, Camel Battery, Lancers, 2d Cavalry, Sale's Brigade, and the European Regiment are to join Sir John Keane, for the reduction of Hydrabad. It is thought that Sir H. F. keeping so close to our Head Quarters Camp goes a long way to confirm the report that he resumes command of the Indus Army. Seven crores in Hydrabad, but never will its master be fool enough to allow one shot to be fired, though he may give much trouble making us come to him. The change in the appearance of the Country from dreary barrenness to cheerful cultivation immediately on crossing the deep narrow water course that separates Bahawulpoor empire from this, is very striking. Mohun Lall is looking about ten years older than he is represented in his Book. Sir A hears daily from Sir J. K. Hundreds have come to join Shah Sooja but no Chiefs. Captain Thomson has fixed on Bukkar for the bridge of boats, 2 Companies took three days in crossing by ferry, a good mathematician would from this be able to guess the probable time the Bengal portion of the Army of the Indus would take in doing so.

On Friday morning the 1st instant, a few minutes before 9 o'Clock a smart shock of earthquake was felt at Delhi.

AGRA.

UKHBAR.—FEBRUARY 7.

Our late letters from the Camp would seem to put it beyond a doubt, that Sir Henry Fane had resumed command of the Army, notwithstanding his power of doing so had been questioned in the Calcutta papers. Sir Henry had directed the Camel Battery to join the first Brigade Cavalry, and first Brigade Infantry, and proceed together by water to Hydrabad, for the purpose of making a demonstration on that capital, and causing a diversion in favour of Sir John Keane who was said to be shut in at Tattah by an army of 30,000 Scindians. In consequence of this opposition, reinforcements have, it is said, been called for from Bombay: and it was confidently rumoured in Camp, that orders had been sent for the second Division to march from Ferozepoor, which rumour would however appear to have been premature. At the last accounts, the Army had nearly left the Bhawulpoor country. The troops were in the best possible health and spirits, and enjoyed the prospect of the prize-money which the treasures, at present perdu in the coffers of the Scindians, held forth. Supplies are stated to have been plentifully furnished by the Nuwub Bhawul Khan, and the Sirdar Moosa Khan of Ahmedpore and Khanpore.

The news from Shikarpore state that the Doorances are flocking in large numbers of join Shah Soojah, whom they seem to acknowledge as their lawful prince, or rather as the prince backed by power to enable him to fight his way to the throne. The most contradictory reports prevail as to the part Dost Mohumud will play, although the latest rumours make *him* quite pacific in speech and writing as he says he is far from wishing to be on any other terms but those of peace and friendship with the British, Government.

At Shikarpore grain was very scarce and Europe supplies not to be had owing to the boats from Bombay being prevented by the Scindians from coming up the river. Camels were dying in numbers for want of good fodder, and robberies of them had been so extensive, both from the Army and Shah Shoojah's Contingent, that tents were occasionally left on the ground for want of carriage.

The recent quarrel between Shah Kamran and Lieut. Pottinger, is stated to have arisen from the latter in a fit of anger having abused the Prime Minister calling him a dog, or some such term of contempt usual in that country, on discovering some intrigues in which the Minister was engaged. This *if true* shews the value to a diplomotist of an immovable *temper*. It is stated however, that the matter had subsequently been quietly settled between Kamran and the British Agent.

Since writing the above we have received letters from Shikarpore, and from Camp at Subzool Kote, dated 18th January. We give an extract of a letter from Camp:—

"This morning we entered the Scinds Territory belonging to the Ameer of Khyrpoor, who is in treaty with us. Letters from Sir Willoughby Cotton state that Sir John Keane has given the Scinde people of Hyderabad, and Tattah a good thrashing—some people appear to doubt it—I do not. We are getting on well and merrily in the fourth or *happy Brigade*, and approaching the Indus very fast."

AGRA.—During the last week there have been several refreshing showers of rain, which, we learn, have been very general all around, and have been of great advantage to the crops. A very abundant rubbee crop is every where anticipated.

We regret to announce the death of Captain Warlow, Superintending Engineer, N. W. Provinces.

A boy fifteen years of age was carried away by a wolf on the night of the 4th instant, from that part of the Sudur Bazar which adjoins the compound of Messrs. Monro and Co.: the body was traced to a field behind the house of Mr. Eede, and there found in a fearfully mangled state.

MUSSOOREE.—(*From a Correspondent.*)—The winter here is truly English—we had snow, sleet, and hail for ten days together: the snow eight inches deep here and some feet in parts of the Landour hills. Some Gentlemen have had on their skates and exhibited their skill on a small pond. The Thermometer does not rise in the day above 50° even in a Southern aspect, and at sun-rise, is 32°. On the 3rd, ultimo, we had a violent snow storm accompanied by tremendous lightning. Two bungalows were struck by the electric fluid and burnt down: one the property of a Rajah, built last year, and the other belonging to Lieutenant Cautley.

LAHORE.—Timour Shah son of Sh[illegible] Moolk, has taken leave of Runjeet[illegible] given him two regiments of Sip[illegible] to accompany him to Peshawur.

KURNAUL.—The 1st Troop [illegible] lery, arrived on the 1st instant, an[illegible] 21st Native Infantry on the 2nd.—

HANSI.—The Governor General [illegible] on the 9th instant.—*Ibid.*

LOODEEANA.—The 4th and 53r[illegible] Infantry, a detachment of Skinner's H[illegible] of Horse Artillery, have arrived from Fe[illegible] cantoned here.—*Ibid*

GREENWAY'S AGRA JOURNAL.—FEB.

Mr. H. T. Maddock has assumed charge of [illegible] litical Secretary's Office.

Messrs. Monckton and B. Taylor succeed M[illegible] Ewer and A. J. Colvin, as permanent Judges in Sudder Dewannee and Nizamut Adawlut, North Western Provinces.

We are sorry to announce the death of Major Warlow, of the Engineers, whilst on his tour as Superintending Engineer in the North Western Provinces, Lieut.-Col. Cheape is the rumoured successor.

Great preparations are making at Dholpore for the ceremonies at the approaching marriage of the Rana, which is fixed for the end of this month.

ORDERS BY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA NORTH WESTERN PROVINCES.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Camp at Dhanwad, 28*th January* 1839.

Notifications.—The Hon[illegible]

having made over charge of the Residency of Nagpore, to Captain G. J. Fraser, on the 4th instant.

Cornet and Adjutant C Beecher of the 1st Regiment Cavalry, Oude Auxiliary Force, has obtained an extension of leave of absence on medical certificate, from the 1st January to the 28th February next, to remain at the Presidency, and to enable him to rejoin his appointment.

The leave of absence granted to that Officer on the 20th ultimo is hereby cancelled.

By order of the Right Hon the G. G. of India
H. TORRENS.
Offg. Secy. to Govt. of India with the Govr. Genl.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Camp, Mudlouda, 20th January 1839.

Notification.—Inconvenience having been experienced by an applicant for a furlough of the present season, owing to the non-receipt of his application in Calcutta before the 1st November, though forwarded to the Head Quarters of the Government of these Provinces, on the 8th October; The Right Honourable the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, in order to obviate a recurrence of such inconvenience and to prevent injury to future applicants, directs, that Officers employed under this Government, when applying for furlough, shall send a duplicate of an application addressed by them to their own Government, to the Secretary to the Government of Bengal, in the General Department, at the Presidency; when their claims will be noted and taken into consideration on the 1st November, along with those of servants attached to the Bengal Division of the Presidency.

JUDICIAL.

Appointments.—With the concurrence of the Right Honourable the Governor General of India, the Governor General for the North Western Provinces, is pleased to make the following appointments.

Mr. W. Monckton, to be a Judge of the Sudur Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, at Allahabad. This arrangement will have effect, from the date on which the Pilot may have left the ship "*Earl of Hardwick*," (on which Mr. W. Ewer has taken his passage,) at Sea.

Mr. B. Taylor, to be a Judge of Sudur Dewany and Nizamut Adawlut, at Allahabad. This arrangement will have effect, from the date on which the Pilot may have left the ship "*Adelaide*," (on which Mr. A. J. Colvin has taken his passage,) at Sea.

Mr. W. P. Okeden, to be Civil and Sessions Judge of Moradabad, in succession to Mr. B. Taylor.

Mr. F. P. Baller, to be Magistrate and Collector of Shahjehanpoor, in succession to Mr. W. P. Okeden.

F. CURRIE.
Offg. Secy. to the Governor General, N. W. H.

Head Quarters, Meerut, 2nd February 1839.

With the sanction of Government, the following movements and alteration in the destinations of corps are to be carried into effect, agreeable to the routes that will be furnished by the Quarter Master General of the Army.

Left wing 34th regiment native infantry from Allygurh to Mynpoorie, when relieved by the 64th regiment of native infantry.

Left wing 44th regiment native infantry from Mynpoorie, to Banda, when relieved by the left wing of the 34th regiment of native infantry.

60th regiment native infantry from the field force lately assembled at Jhansi to Delhi, by the route that will be communicated to Lieutenant Colonel Tulloch.

64th regiment native infantry from Delhi to Allygurh when its services can be dispensed with at Delhi, by the arrival of either the 33rd or 60th regiment of native infantry.

CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA COURIER.—FEB 5.

Previously to closing our editorial career, we think it incumbent upon us to notice publicly one incident, the recollection of which presses painfully upon our mind. Anxious for the interests of a friend, which might we feared be compromised by the advertisement of the Rev. Mr. Macdonald in the *Englishman*, we did give way to an outbreak, and did employ phraseology which we subsequently and still do think, was stronger than the occasion or the due exercise of editorial discretion at all justified or warranted. As we are sorry that the short article on this subject ever appeared in the *Courier*, we have no hesitation in publishing this notice of our regret at having written it. The injury, if such it can be considered, to Mr. Macdonald was inflicted publicly, and to balance accounts with our own conscience, we now make public the *amende*.

By the General Orders in a preceding column it will be seen that Lieut. Col. G. P. Wymer has been appointed a Brigadier, to complete the number required for the Army of the Indus.—*Calcutta Courier, Feb.* 6.

The only business, we understand, of any interest transacted at the Asiatic Society's Meeting last evening, was the determination of erecting four additional rooms for the accommodation of the museum and library, the expense of which would be 7000 rupees. Mr. Grant wished the Society to sell out altogether, and mix their monies with the funds of the Metcalfe Testimonial and Library, in order that the three institutions might be incorporated, and with the funds be able to erect a building that shall be worthy of this city. Mr. Prinsep exhibited a splendid silver patera, showing the procession of Bacchus, &c., lately discovered by Dr. Lord in Budukstan: various fishes, birds, snakes, rats and other such like *varmint*, made up the catalogue of objects exhibited.—*Feb.* 7.

We understand Captain Bowman and Mr. Simpson went down the river yesterday in the Steamer *Experiment*, for the purpose of holding a survey on and deciding to the seaworthiness or otherwise of the *Java*, which unfortunately went aground a day or two back in the lower part of the Auckland Channel—these gentlemen returned to town this morning, and reported that the vessel had not received the slightest damage from the accident. The *Java* will, we understand, proceed on her voyage without detention. She has on board a considerable number of invalids proceeding home in her.—*Ibid.*

BENGAL HURKARU.—FEB, 7.

Yesterday we received a further supply of London papers and periodicals for November and December—amongst the rest, two London Extras, giving news to latest date—folded, and paid for, as letters, from Bombay—at one rupee fourteen annas each, (besides English postage) instead of three annas, the usual newspaper rate. These News Letters bore on their faces an index of their contents, and as it must have been seen, that they were the most important of all our supplies, and should have been sent by *first* despatch, they were accordingly delivered *last of all!* These repeated and vexatious delays are really *too* bad. We supoose, it is of no use to [illegible] shall nevertheless continue publicly to [illegible] under which we are made to suffer, [illegible]ress and a "comprehensive" steam [illegible]ill free us from these Bombay shack[illegible]r on this subject from a corres[illegible] have suffered, in proportion, [illegible]. Why do not the people of [illegible]ress the Government on the sub[illegible]l delays and irregularities of the

[illegible]HMAN,—FEBRUARY 5.

[illegible]tter from Jhansi informs us, that a [illegible] Regt. N. I. had been detached to [illegible], and garrison, Burramow. The por[illegible]'s contingent still at Jhansi was to move [illegible]o Karrara, together with Mr. Fraser, the [illegible] General's Agent, and twenty-five Sappers [illegible]rs, who had arrived under Lieut. Young a few [illegible]viously. The effect of this movement will be [illegible]Jhansi,—that formidable place which called [illegible]ousand men to its walls a few weeks ago—in [illegible] of the 83d Native Infantry, less the company [illegible]ment to Burramow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Arrivals Feb. 6. Bark *Bracmar*, J. Clark, from Bombay 12th December, Colombo 20th ditto.

FIRST CALCUTTA LOTTERY OF 1839.

Sixth Day's Drawing; Thursday, January 31, 1839
PRIZES.

No. 344 Prize of 2,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 4059 Prize of 1,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 3069 1816 and 1917 Prizes of 500 Co's Rs. each.
ENTITLED TO A TICKET FOR THE LAST DAY BY PAYING 50 RUPEES.

[illegible]243 2980 1547 3[illegible]3 3283 2218 2798 3111 2831 2151
[illegible]21 1659 4460 2751 [illegible]79 2221 4104 3644 1249 2297
[illegible]40 3372 4223 3007 2816 2757 364 2457 3758 1015
[illegible]72 3167 2312 2361 4158 2894 2995 134 807 3812
4244 261 1683 2244 2022 3797 141 912 3513 2164 452
1735 3388 1684 3708 3266 1428 3290 4317 2103 1413 554
708 3737 474 671 3035 2251 2480 4453 2061 863 1058
2967 317 1572 2282 1573 1353 2470 2895 260 4379 2382
3722 1557 2321 1030 3055 3538 1538 2044 2356 3869 95
1256 886 1420 4076 1876 3734 2121 3508 1220 2639 1271
787 702 939 1091 3119 1179 2072 967 3839 2705

Seventh Day's Drawing; Wednesday, February 6, 1839.
PRIZES.

No. 2084 Prize of 20,000 Company's Rupees.
No. 431 Prize of 2,000 Company's Rupees.
Nos. 745 4106 892 2270 and 3534 Prizes of 1,000 Company's Rupees each.
Nos. 1511 534 and 3016 Prizes of 500 Company's Rupees each.

MADRAS.

UNITED SERVICE GAZETTE.—FEB. 8.

THE MADRAS HUNT.—One of our Presidency Nimrods has kindly favored us with the following sporting sketch of a run with the Madras hounds on Monday morning.

"The hounds met on Monday morning near Mr. Chamier's gate at Guindy. We first tried two or three favourite spots which of old were considered "sure finds" but without success. The sun by that time beginning to be powerful, several gentlemen moved off homeward, under the impression of a blank day. Not so our staunch huntsman and a small tho' untiring field, who next tried a likely *beetle tope*, into which the hounds were thrown; a challenge at once raised our hopes and Reynard directly broke cover and made for a large tope about three miles distant, taking across the open ground at a killing pace. The pack was however close upon him and the field well up. In the tope we had at first a little slow work, but the hounds soon compelled him to quit, and off we went once more at tip top speed, till after running him through a garden we came to a short check in some paddy fields but quickly recovering the scent turned him out sharp through a village. The Jackal was a regular trump and finding us *in earnest* then made for another *tope*; it was however clear that he could not keep the steam up much longer, we closed on him fast, ran him through a couple of large beetle topes into a sugar cane field, where he dodged about for some minutes, and tho' *Barmaid* chopped him once, he escaped her jaws by a dextrous turn into cover, where he was however immediately soon killed. The run was excellent until the Jackal took cover the second time, after which it was evident that his work was done. Only one in the field came to casualty, we name no names, but the young gentleman is perhaps intended for the Engineering line, as he seemed fond of banking!"

ANOTHER ACCIDENT ON THE CALCUTTA COURSE.—We regret to observe another accident on the Calcutta course; Mr. Bacon's horse Wenlock having broken his thigh bone whilst taking his gallop. This is we believe the third casualty of the season amongst the Calcutta Turf horses.

H. M. 90TH FOOT.—The 1st Division of the 90th Foot moved out of Colombo, on route for Kandy, on the 29th January, to be followed by the remaining Divisions on the 31st, and 2d instant. The distance is five marches.

H. M. ROYAL IRISH.—The Commander of the Forces in Ceylon was to review the 18th Royal Irish on the 30th ultimo, preparatory to their embarkation for Trincomalee.

CEYLON.

HERALD.—FEBRUARY, 1.

The *Morley* proceeded on her voyage to Bombay on Tuesday last.—George Lee, Esq. Post-master General of Ceylon, and Captain Macready, Military Secretary to Lieutenant General Sir John Wilson, who intend going overland to England, went Passengers in the *Morley*

The Baro[illegible] *Victoria* from Calcutta to Bombay arrived in th[illegible]ads yesterdy—Passenger, Lieut. C. Montrion of th[illegible]adian Navy.

The *Fairy Queen* from Calcutta 21st ult., and bound to Bombay, also anchored in the roads yesterday—Passengers, J. Freeman—F. Gambina—E. Borrelliee—A Bonrian—J. Blanchard—E. Ogilvy B. C. S. and E. Presgrave Esquires.

The 94th Regiment disembarked on Wednesday morning from the *Apollo* in excellent health and spirits and which they uninterruptedly enjoyed without a single exception since they sailed from Cork.

The 18th Royal Irish embark on board the *Apollo* on Wednesday morning next for Trincomalie, their Companies are to remain at Galle at present, as detachment under the Command of Major Pratt.

Captain Bridge, Deputy Assistant Adjutant General also embarks in the *Apollo*, to join the Head Quarters of his Regiment.

The following is a list of the Officers, Non-commissioned Officers and Privates of the 94th Regiment arrived from England by the *Apollo*.

Colonel.—G. W. Paty, C. B. & K. H. *Major.*—H. R. Milner. *Captains*—J. W. Randolph, T. F. Hart, W. D. Davenport, H. Nicholls, Wm. Bell, and R. Aldworth. *Lieutenants.*—R. McCleverty, D. F. G. Longworth, W. C. Seton, G. Maunsell, E. H. M. Kelty, T. E. Seale, H. G. Buller, W. Fisher, and T. Jones. *Ensigns.*—E. Morris, W. H. Kerby, and R. Dillon. *Adjutant.*—G. A. R. D'Arcy. *Quarter Master.*—T. Whinte. *Surgeon.*—F. Dix. *Asst. Surgeon.*—Wm. Turnbull, 30 Serjeants, 24 Corporals, 455 Privates, 37 Women and 60 Children.

Colonel W. G. Power, C. B. and K. H. having assumed the Command of the Royal Artillery at Head Quarters, Captain Sir Henry Chamberlain Bt., will proceed to Trincomalie to take the Command of the Detachment at that station.—Sir Henry goes round in the *Apollo*, to sail on Wednesday next with the 18th.

WE learn by a private letter from Trincomalie of the 20th ult. that the Sessions had terminated there on the Thursday preceding, and that the Calender was not a very heavy one—The trial of Sevamonady Modliar, for murder, which appears to have excited so much interest took place on Monday the 21st and lasted from 11 till ½ past 2 o'clock the following morning.—We understand the number of witnesses cited was immense, and the Court during the whole time, was crowded to suffocation by persons anxious to hear the proceedings and know the result of the trial, owing to the great wealth and the reputed bad character of the prisoner. —The learned Judge's charge to the jury (which was composed of Burghers,) on summing up was delivered with much earnestness and ability; he told them that they were on no account to expect direct evidence in a case similar to that before them, but that the circumstantial proof was very strong against the prisoner: if however, there was a doubt on their minds, they were to give their verdict in his favor, as it was a case of life and death.—The jury, our Correspondent informs us, were also told that if from *the evidence* that had been adduced there was no ground of suspicion against the Modliar, they were to dismis him to the world with his character untarnished. They then retired for a few minutes and gave their verdict of *not guilty* without any other allusion,—Mr. Justice Jeremie then said "Gentlemen of the Jury, that is your opinion---in my own breast, however, I feel a thorough conciousness of the prisoner's guilt, and let him not go away with an impression that no suspicion attaches to him, for there is strong evidence that he is not wholly guiltless,---it is a case of a very complicated nature from the contradiction on the part of the witnesses.---I have also to mention that there is a report abroad that the Modliar is the victim of a conspiracy; such a thing is as absurd as it is untrue, but I must observe that it seems but too probable that the witnesses on the part of the prosecution have been much intimidated from the fearful way their evidence has been delivered---had you given another verdict, I should without hesitation have sentenced him to undergo the severest punishment in the power of the law to inflict, viz---death. The ends of justice cannot long be defeated, and he may thank his stars that he is thus situated---let him be discharged." The judge was evidently, from the tone of this address, not satisfied with the verdict---It is reported that the Modliar spent a very large sum of money in this trial; two other persons were tried with him as either aiders or abettors---they were the Modliar's servants.

THE COURIER.

TUESDAY, 19 FEBRUARY 1839.

This Journal having now passed into other management, and appearing, for the first time, under a different, and we trust a more pleasing form, we deem it a duty we owe to our Readers, distinctly to set forth our determination, to adhere to those principles on which it has hitherto been conducted. In our humble walk, we have ever been the strenuous supporters of the ancient institutions of our Country, conceiving them to be, for every needful purpose of Government, and for promoting the happiness of the social state, the best that human wisdom ever devised; which have made us, in the language of a great modern statesman, "perfectly and solidly, because soberly, rationally and legally free." In the due balancing of the three great elements, that compose our happy Constitution, lie, we apprehend, its safety and our assurance of its permanency. The Minister who succeeds best in maintaining that important principle is, in our opinion, the man most deserving of public confidence and support. Several great measures have of late years passed the Legislature, some the work of one party, some of the other, the most important probably of all, Catholic emancipation, the act of that party, in whose principles this Journal has commonly concurred, which are viewed by many, as calculated to unsettle the principle referred to, but upon these we are not required to express any opnion, nor could it serve any useful purpose, as they are now the law of the land. All we hope is, that they may belie, in the end, the unfavourable opinion entertained of them.

We are, by habit and reflection, prone to take a cheerful view of public affairs. We have no sympathy with those birds of evil presage, who see ruin in every measure, the tendency of which is to disturb what is old, and therefore, in their opinion, best. We have the utmost confidence in the spirit and sound sense of the mass of the people of England, in whom from the peasant to the peer the aristocratic principle is strongly rooted, that they well never sanction any measure calculated materially to alter the present order of things, above all, to give an undue preponderance to the popular interest, or in other words to expose themselves to the risk of mob ascendancy, the greatest disaster that could befall a community, made up of such elements, as ours now is. It would bring with it the ruin of every institution deemed venerable or sacred among us, of all that has made us great powerful and respected among nations. But tho' such is our view of the mob or radical principle, we are no bigotted adherent of any [illegible] we admit it is old. We know that time is a great innovator, and always innovates for the worse, but it is no less true that the substituting what is new, and even admittedly better, is often attended with greater inconvenience and discontent, than would be caused by the retention of the old, settled and confirmed as the latter had become, by long custom, in the habits and feelings of the people. But we will best express our sentiments on the subject of innovations by quoting the words of one, who is deservedly considered a high authority among Englishmen. "It were good—says Lord "Bacon. That men, in their innovations, would follow the example of time itself, which indeed innovateth greatly, but quietly, and by degrees "scarce to be perceived; for otherwise whatsoever "is new is unlooked for; and ever it mends some "and pairs others, and he that is holpen takes it "for a fortune, and thanks the time, and he that "is hurt, for a wrong and imputeth it to the author. It is good also not to try experiments in "states, except the necessity be urgent, or the "utility evident, and well to beware that it be the "reformation that draweth on the change, and not "the desire of change that pretendeth the reformation, and lastly, that the novelty, tho it be not "rejected, yet "be held for a suspect; and as the "scripture saith. "That we make a stand upon the "ancient way, and then look about us, and dis"cover what is the straight and right way and "so to, walk in it."

But tho, for the reasons stated, we should be slow to admit and suspicious of all changes in fundamentals, there are various questions of high importance that might, we think, with far more reason, and to better purpose, occupy the attention of our Legislators; such as, a thorough and sifting revision of our whole system of taxation, to the end, that the labouring classes, those meritorious persons who contribute so much to the nation's wealth and prosperity, might as far as practicable obtain relief from the burdens that most heavily press upon them; such as, a measure for diffusing more widely over the whole country the blessings of education, that thereby the character of the people, morally and intellectually, might be raised, crime repressed, and the stigma removed of our being in this respect, so far in the rear of other nations; such as, a measure for cheapening and bringing justice nearer to the poor mans door, that when wronged, he might obtain redress without entailing ruin on his family—In all matters of this sort, we go as far as the farthest in our desire to see justice done and blemishes removed. We are likewise warm advocates for the maintenance of peace "dear nurse of arts, plenties, and joyful births" so long as the same can be done, without detriment to any of our interests, or risk of national dishonor. We regard war as the greatest calamity that can befall any nation, never to be risqued but upon a great and urgent necessity, and after every honorable means of accommodation had been tried and failed. To be sure attention to it in the proper quarter.

prepared for it, however and in a condition to cope with the strongest, is a point of policy forced upon England by other powers, and therefore, never for a moment to be lost sight of.

To such of our readers as may have had patience to follow us so far, if inclined to say with Hamlet "somewhat too much of this" we would answer that it is not our intention, nor does it fall within our plan, placed at the distance we are, and believing that a very secondary interest is felt among all classes here, in the discussion of the great questions that occupy so much of public attention at home, to canvas the merits of every such question or take any part pro or con, unless where it may appear that they affect directly or indirectly the interests of this country. We shall best satisfy our readers by laying before them the opinions of the leading Journals of England, as they come to our hands, making it our study, by judicious selection, to place each question in the light most proper for arriving at a right judgement upon it. We shall also, from the same sources, freely pirate whatever may serve to keep us well up, in European intellgence, not only as regards England but other countries.

Our chief attention will necessarily, however be directed to Indian affairs and to the proceedings of the several Governments, that rule over this great Empire. We shall canvass their measures with freedom, but we trust at the same time, with perfect candour. We do not at all side with those, who think that public men are ever to be viewed with distrust, as if, in their measures, they aimed more at forwarding their private ends, than the public welfare; so far from it, we think, that such men, labouring in the public service and sacrificing as they always must do to some extent the many enjoyments of private life, deserve and ought to be supported, and that a public Journal sufficiently discharges its duty, in censuring their measures, when they err, as the best occasionally will do.

While thus keeping an eye upon the measures of our several Governments, it will be our study, as it is more particularly our duty, to keep our readers well informed on all subjects of local interest; in particular as regards the commerce of the place, the movements and changes in the Civil, Military and Naval services, the proceedings of our Courts of Law and Literary bodies, the improvements in progress or desireable in and around the City, the Shipping, and every other matter claiming public notice. Conjoined with these we shall be able, we trust, from existing connections, always to supply as early and accurate intelligence, as can be obtained from any other source, of the operations of the Army in the present contest, which, whether it be considered as ended or but commenced, must, for very many years to come, be a theme of paramount interest to this community, involving as it does so many details bearing upon its future prospects. We regard the opening of the Indus to British Commerce, as quite an era in Asiatic history.

We shall also gladly receive, and pay the utmost attention, to all communications from whatever quarter, pointing out wrongs to be redressed, or measures desireable to be adopted, for bettering the condition of the Ryots or other native population, or for developing the resources of the country, such being subjects of great interest in our eyes, and we shall willingly open our pages to controversies on public questions, and even to private grievances, so long as the same are conducted in proper temper and in language that can in no way compromise us.

Such is the course that we propose to follow in the future conduct of this Paper. We hope to make it worthy of the public confidence and support. One alteration of some importance we have thought it adviseable to make, and that is to return to our former practice of publishing only twice in place of three times a week, many considerations weighing with us to think this the better plan for the public as well as for ourselves. Most men prefer two good dinners to three bad or indifferent, a "*dindon aux* "*trouffles*" to a "*poulet au naturel*," and really when we consider the scantiness of available materiel here, and the disgust excited by the too frequent recurring to the same topics, we incline strongly to the opinion that we shall best consult the wishes and interests of our Readers, by inflicting our broad sheet only twice, on the days notified above. We shall however be very happy to receive any communications from our friends on this point, and if we find the general opinion against the change we have made, we will give it up at once. In our new arrangements we have satisfied ourselves that nothing will be lost to our readers in quantity—in quality "*heu me miserum*" how shall we ever be able to walk in the footsteps of our precedents, those learned Gentlemen, the latchets of whose shoes we are unworthy to tie?

We understand that the *Hugh Lindsay*, on the last passage, suffered a long detention at Aden, in consequence of the difficulty of procuring hands to assist in taking in the Coals. It has been suggested, that placing 50 Seedies there, expressly for this purpose, would be an improvement, at least until such time as the settlement becomes tranquilised and the services of the Arabs can be depended upon, these Seedies in the interval, between the arrival of each Boat, being put to work in the town or to repair the Forts &c. Considering that this must now become the great central depot and probably, hereafter the only one, where it will be necessary for the Boats to touch, the minutest circumstance, connected with it, is deserving of attention, whatever, in particular, may lead to the economising of time, the grand desideratum towards which all our efforts are directed---We hope it is only necessary to hint at a matter of this sort, to se-

The lull at present existing on the subject of the Bank, has induced us to forego publishing, till some future day, the opinions we had formed on this interesting question, anxious as we are to be, in no way, instrumental in rekindling the fire that has blazed with such violence for some weeks past, and believing that the interval of quiet, we now enjoy, will be highly conducive to our meeting the question, at its next stage, in a more sober and considerate spirit. We cannot help thinking, that hitherto it has been treated too much in the spirit of partisanship, that in the zeal for individual interests the public good has been lost sight of, and that much injury has been done to the cause, by the abuse and vituperation so mercilessly levelled against every body, not on the side of the Proprietors. It appears to us to be a matter of very secondary importance to the public, whether the proprietary consists of this or that set of men, more especially if the regulations proposed in regard to the payment of the stock &c. be enforced, for it is very clear that unless the Bank is conducted in a way to give satisfaction to the public, the public will not support it. Whatever errors Mr Prinsep may have fallen into, in his scheme, and we think it is not free from errors, it is certainly very far from just to designate it as *Jesuitical*, for we do not recollect ever reading any public document, that was more straightforward and intelligible. It seems to us to say, in plain terms, "Gentlemen, we have made up our "minds that a Bank shall be established in Bombay "with the benefit of a Charter, and that we shall "take a large interest in it, but we w'ont have you "for our Partners." Nothing can be plainer than this, nothing more unlike the generally understood policy of the Jesuits. The justice of it is another question, that is an affair entirely between the Government and the Proprietors, with which the public has little or no concern. What we call the public is the great mass of the Community, Native as well as Exotic, who have banking operations, or may hope to have banking operations, through means of this concern. Their interest is, to have the measure, since it has been conceded by the Government and is deemed for their benefit, brought into operation as soon as possible, and gladly should we see every difference removed and difficulty taken out of the way of this so much desired consummation.

We beg attention to an interesting article from the Davenport Telegraph, considered as demi official by the London Journals, relative to the actual condition of the British Navy, which certainly places matters in a much more favourable light than we had any idea of. In the present aspect of affairs this report is particularly well timed and well calculated also to act as a composing draught upon the nerves of the timorous and disheartened.

Yesterday we were witness to a very disgraceful scene in one of most crowded streets of the fort, immediately in front of the Victoria hotel, a gathering of no less than half a dozen denizens of our wooden walls in a state of the most brutal intoxication, dealing blows at each others heads, bleeding, swearing and exhibiting all those natural monstrosities of character, for which this race is so remarkable. We thought we had a good police here, yet were surprised to see several looking on as quietly as if they were unconcerned parties, cracking their jokes with the crowd that had collected to witness the scene, and seemingly quite indifferent as to the result. Verily, Mr. Superintendant, your correcting hand is required here.

Letters have been received in town from the *Julia*, Richards, off Tellicherry, with news from China to the 31st December, obtained from the *Bombay Castle* at Singapore. We have not had an opportunity of learning their contents, but hear generally, that some arrangement had been made with the Chinese authorities, and the trade re-opened.

The *Snake boat* built in our Dock-yard and fitted up at a very great expence, after the model of the Governor General's Boat, and lately sent up the Indus as a present to Runject Sing, has met with an accident, through which it has suffered considerable damage, particularly in the ornamental work. The injury was done, we hear, in hoisting it out of the flat bottomed Tow Boat, in which it was stowed.

We extract the following from the advertising Columns of the *Times* as a document of great interest to the Indian Community. It would appear that what we, at one time, regarded as a mere chimera is likely to turn out a reality.

THE INDIA STEAM-SHIP COMPANY, BY CAPE OF GOOD HOPE.

The Directors beg to inform the Public that their splendid Steam Ship INDIA, Lieutenant Edward Nicholson Kendall, R. N., Commander, now nearly complete in the building-yard of Messrs. John Scott and Sons, with the machinery by Scott, Sinclair, and Co., of Greenock, will be Launched on the 3d day of January next, and will be ready to take in her Stores in the River Thames on or before the second week of April.

The ship is of 1200 tons, built on the most improved principle, with extensive accommodation for cabin passengers, and capable of carrying 400 tons of light goods.

She is provided with a safety apparatus, and built with two strong bulk-heads of plate iron across the engine-room in order to confine accidental fire, or prevent a leak sprung in one division from spreading to another.

The Directors hereby give notice, that they are ready to receive TENDERS for the Supply of PROVISIONS, PLATE CUTLERY, GLASS, CHINA, BEDDING, and LINEN, according to specification lying at the Company's Offie, where information relative to Freight and Passage may be obtained, and Plans of the Cabins may be seen.

The Directors take this opportunity to inform the public that they have contracted with Messrs J. Scott and sons to build the Company a steam-ship of 1500 tons, which Messrs. Scott have engaged to complete with all possible dispatch.

The Directors will, within 18 months, have three vessels, and they propose immediately to contract for the building of three more the original number proposed, that voyages may be performed 12 times out and 12 times home in each year. Each voyage from Plymouth to Calcutta will be accomplished within 55 days, and prove in the words of the Legislature, as incorporated in their act of parliament,—"That it will manifestly be for the advantage of the public that a line of steam communication should be established between this country and India by way of the Cape of Good Hope, and between this country and her Majesty's [illegible] in Australia;" to which latter place it is the [illegible]ompany to have

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EUROPEAN INTELLIGENCE.

VARIETIES.

The *Court Newsman* says that the field of sportsmen was highly delighted yesterday, not only by one of the finest days at this time of the year, but by her Majesty with a large retinue riding out on horseback to witness the turning out of the stag, at Mile-house, between Salthill and Maidenhead. Among the royal party were the Hon. Miss Murray, Baroness Lehzen, Miss Quentin, Viscount Melbourne, Mr. P. Thomson, Viscount Torrington, Colonel Buckley, Right Hon. G. S. Byng, Hon. Major Keppel, Mr. G. Grevile, and Mr. Brand. Others of the royal suite and visitors were in pony phaetons. Her Majesty returned at three o'clock to the Castle. The American Minister and Mrs. Stevenson took their departure from Windsor Castle yesterday morning.—*Atlas, Dec.* 15.

The Ottoman Minister, Sarim Effendi took leave of the Queen, and his Excellency, Redschid Pasha, was presented to her Majesty, to deliver his credentials as Ambassador Extraordinery from the Sultan, and to present the magnificent brilliant necklace which he brought as a present from his Ottoman Majesty.—*Atlas, Dec.* 1.

The Sultan, besides the magnificent necklace he sent to the Queen, has also sent a handsome diamond bracelet for her Royal Highness the Duchess of Kent.

Sunday being the birthday of the Sultan, preparations for an illumination upon a large scale were got ready at the Turkish embassy, in the Regent's-park; but Redschid Pasha learning that the custom in this country was different from other parts of Europe as to the keeping of Sunday, felt it proper, out of regard for the national manners, to postpone the illumination till the following day (Monday,) when it took place with a most splendid effect..

It is reported, and believed in Paris, that the Lady Mary Alethea Talbot, daughter of the Earl of Shrewsbury, died at Rome, a few weeks ago, aged twenty-four, after an illness of a fortnight. This accomplished lady was on the eve of marriage to the princely head of the house of Doria, after having declined several royal alliances, among others that of Bavaria.

The report of the death of Lady Mary Alethea Talbot, adverted to in our last, turns to be a fabrication.—

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.—On the return of the expedition from Hanover, Major-General Sir Arthur Wellesley was appointed to the command of a brigade of infantry, stationed at Hastings, in the Sussex district, to the discipline, manœuvre, and minute details of which he paid the most scrupulous attention. An intimate friend having enquired in familiar terms of him, when at Hastings, how he, having commanded armies of 40,000 men in the field, having received the thanks of Parliament for victories, and having been made a Knight of the Bath, should submit to be reduced to the command of a brigade of infantry? "For this plain reason," was his answer—"I am *nimmukwallah*, as we say in the East; that is, I have ate of the King's salt, and, therefore, I conceive it my duty to serve with unhesitating zeal and cheerfulness when and wherever the King or his government may think proper to employ me." This maxim has the more force, from there being officers in the army who unfortunately for them, having declined subordinate employ, from flattering themselves with superior pretensions, have repented their decision during their professional lives; and it is for this reason that the complier has presumed to draw the attention of those who may hereafter be placed in similar circumstances to the great military principle as well as to the example of the Duke of Wellington.—*Gurwood's Despatches of the Duke of Wellington.*—Atlas. December 1.

FACETIÆ.—Sterne, who used his wife very ill, but who cried over a dead donkey, was one day talking to Garrick in a fine sentimental manner in praise of conjugal love and fidelity. "The husband," said Sterne, "who behaves unkindly to his wife, deserves to have his house burnt over his head." If you think so," said Garrick, "I hope your house is insured."....The editor of a down-east paper (that is, to the eastward of New York) requests those of the subscribers who never intend to pay, to give him notice as soon as possible.—

Congratulatory addresses have been presented to Lord Durham from Plymouth, Devonport, and Exeter.

ROBBERY OF A LADY AT A CHURCH DOOR.—On Sunday evening last, as the Hon. Mrs, Erskine was leaving Christ Church, Marylebone, after service, some members of the swell mob hustled her as she was getting into her carriage, and robbed her of a valuable gold watch and chain.

SYMPTOMS OF WEDLOCK.—The fact of matrimony or bachelorship is written so legibly in men's appearance, that no ingenuity can conceal it. On the tops of coaches, in the coffee-rooms of inns, nay, in pews at church, there is some inexplicable instinct that tells us whether an individual (name, Fortune, circumstances totally unknown) be or be not a married man. Whether it is a certain subdued look, such as that which characterizes the lions in a menagerie, and distinguishes them from the lords of the desert, we cannot tell, but that the truth is so we positively affirm.—*Ibid.*

It is stated to be the intention of the Roman Catholics to erect a magnificent cathedral in London, and that 100 wealthy peers and commoners are expected to subscribe 1,000*l.* each towards it.

GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY.

On Monday evening several interesting papers on the statistics of Australia, were read; and a complete map was exhibited belonging to the South Australian commissioners of Port Adelaide. It was stated, so much has the value of land increased, that Governor Hindmarsh, for two plots, for which he gave 80*l.* each, obtained no less than 1,000*l.* on leaving the colony. There had been no less than fourteen sail in the harbour at one time, and at the last accounts there were twelve, of which three were of 500 tons burden. A fresh flock of bulls, consisting of 360, had arrived overland following the first troop of 350, so that the colony was then well stocked; and it was stated that there were 127 horses 1,527 cattle, 18,910 sheep, and 210 pigs. Captain Washington also stated that 9,000 guineas had that day been given for 9,000 acres of land, on which to establish two secondary towns in that thriving colony.—*Atlas, Dec.* 15.

ZOOLOGICAL SOCIETY.

The regular meeting was held on the 11th, when a letter was read from Dr. Weissenborn, of Turin, accompanying a donation of two species of hamster, and also a prepared head of another. He had not yet obtained a black-striped specimen, although these were not scarce, but it was from the negligence of the parties he employed. The next correspondence was from Mr. M'Klenzie, secretary to the governor of Ceylon, accompanying an immense hornet's nest, found in that island, about nine feet in length, suspended at a height of seventy feet, on a tallypot tree, the apex being secured between the junction of two of the smallest leaves. A communication was read from Dr. Michellotti, of Turin, accommpanying a donation of 1,000 fossils, or upwards of 250 species made through Mr. W. D. Saull. They were of the tertiary formation, and their perfect state afforded a proof of their gradual deposit by the tranquil subsidence of the sea. Dr. Horsfield gave a description of part of the collection of birds sent over by Mr. M'Clelland, who was one of the deputation appointed to examine the tea plantations in Assam. The principal part of his descriptions were from drawings made by natives in Calcutta, as the majority of the specimens remain in the possession of the East India Company. He described this as the commencement of a catalogue of the whole collection, which contained about 160 species, the description of the remainder being deferred to a future meeting. There were exhibited in the room four very lively specimens of the spardacus, or three frog, of Germany and the south of Europe. The Chairman adjourned the meeting over the Christmas recess to the 8th of January.—*Atlas Dec.* 22.

AUSTRIAN NEWSPAPERS.—The followiug accouut of the circulation of the Vienna journals is taken from the *Nuremberg Correspondent*:—*Official Gazette*, 2,600; *Austrian Observer*, 600; the *Eagle*, 270; *Theatrical Gazette*, 1,300 *Humourist*, 450; *Vienna Journal*, 600; *Spectator*, 750. A commercial journal, the *Shareholder*, is to appear next year, as well as a literary paper in French.

A MILITARY GRAMMARIAN.—Napoleon certainly succeeded in making his satraps honest. In his latter days, Massena would not have dared to repeat the witty reply made to the First Consul before all the republican generals, on his accusing him of being "un voleur," (a robber.) "Oui, mon général, je suis un voleur, tu es un voleur, il est un voleur—nous sommes des voleurs, vous êtes des voleurs, il sont tous les voleurs." (Yes, general, I am a robber, you are a robber, he is robber—we are robbers, ye are robbers, they are all robbers.

The proposed marriage of a Russian Grand Duchess to the crown prince of Bavaria, appears to have failed, as the Bavarian government, it is said, required that the princess should embrace the Roman Catholic religion, which is contrary to the rules of the Russian imperial family, and to the inclination of the princess herself.

THE NAVY.

Our attention has been attracted by articles in a morning contemporary upon a pamphlet, in the shape of "A Letter to the Duke of Wellington, upon the actual Crisis of the Country, in respect to the State of the Navy," in which in a manner unprecedented, we believe, in our military or naval service, the author, a flag-officer of her Majesty's fleet," has exhausted his ingenuity in depreciating the navy of his own, exaggerating the navies of other countries. The pamphlet itself has fallen into our hands within this day or two, and written, as it is, with an affectation of detailed information and great pretensions to accuracy, it may mislead those whose acquaintance with the subject is not deep enough to enable them to detect the perpetual mis-statements and the erroneous deductions from the few of the facts which happen to be correct. If, indeed, the author's anticipation were true, the country is in a sad plight. Our most gracious sovereign, during her intended residence at Brighton, may be carried off in an American frigate, and her capital meanwhile plundered by a Russian fleet. The navy of France would sweep the narrow seas, and our Mediterranean squadron be driven through the straits by the Egyptian fleet. All this is to happen "without loss of time." We have but six months allowed us to avert the threatened danger. Various and energetic are the measures suggested by our flag-officer for this purpose. Nine or ten sail of the line are to be commissioned, frigates sent to sea, steamers got ready, batteries erected along our coast, ships launched, stores bought—and, lastly boys obtained from the Marine Society. What more could be done if war was declared, and thee nemy at our gates? What, then, are the causes of these new and unwonted alarms? The recent and extensive increase of the Russian fleet; the proximity of the Baltic: and the defenceless state of our shores. But the Russian fleet has not been greatly increased; the Baltic is no nearer; and our shores not more defenceless than they have been at any time for the last twenty years. So long ago as 1787 the Russian fleet had 45 ships of the line; in 1807, 32; in 1817, 30; in 1825, 36; and now she has not 45 *heavy* ships, as the phamphlet states; but the Baltic and Black Sea fleets together number only 21 or 22 heavy ships, and 19 or 20 of what in *our* service the flag-officer would call *weak* seventy-fours. In 1817, when the Russians had thirty ships ready for sea, we had only fifteen in commission; in 1825, when they had thirty-six we had only sixteen; and now that they have forty, we have twenty. However summarily the flag-officer disposes of the flag-ships at the ports, we believe they are quite as effective as the guard-ships of former times, on which he was content to rely. In no year was our force of ships of the line kept at home So far, then, as danger from the Russian fleet is in question, we have for the last twenty years been precisely in a similar situation to that which now seems to excite such extreme alarm; that is to say, that Russia has had in the Baltic a fleet superior to any force kept at home by this country for the defence of her coast. Whatever, therefore, our contemporary may say, it is not the present Administration which has left our shores defenceless They are better protected now even by the three flag-ships than when there was not even a frigate armed and manned in any of our ports, which was the case when Lord Melbourn's Government succeeded the Torries in 1825. The flag-officer and our contemporary must be strangely forgetful of facts and dates, if they do not remember that, whereas Sir R. Peel's Administration *reduced* the number of seamen, the present Government increased them by 5,000 men. It is true that they have not kept up the whole number voted. They have been confident, as their Tory predecessors were before them, that it was not the interest or intention of Russia to come to an actual rupture with this country, and that neither from Russia nor from any other quarter would war break out so suddenly as not to allow time for preparation. They *are*, what their Tory predecessors *were not*, anxious to impose no burden on the people which necessity does not implicity call for. We have not leisure to go tirough the various errors which run through every page of the pamphlet, fully exemplifying the old adage, that a man may make more false statements in a day than he can set right in a year. We cannot, however, refrain from pointing out one which may serve as a sample of the accuracy of the *facts* thus put forth; we will not say for the *purpose*, but certainly *if* believed, with no other *effect* than that of misleading the public.—We refer to the account of the French navy and we have selected this because the French official documents, to which the flag officer evidently had access from his reference to the elaborate report of Baron Tupiniers, contain such detailed information as to leave no excuse for error. The pamphlet, with all the pomp and parade of accuracy, gives a list of the French ships *in commission or ready for it*:—11 ships of 126 guns; 23 ships of 86 guns, mounting 100; 23 ships of 82 guns; in all 57. *We* have lying before us the list of the French navy of this year, and Baron Tupiniers' report, and the actual numbers are;—9 of 120 guns; 13 of 100; 27 of from 90 to 82 guns: in all 49. And what will be said of the accuracy of our flag-officers's information, when, of the list of 57 ships *in commission or ready for it*, given by him, no less than 6 have been broken up! 1 has been burnt!! 1 has been lost!!! 3 are hulks!!!! 1 is a school-ship!!!!! and 22 are building!!!!!! In the next page occurs the following paragraph:—"The naval force (French) *actually at sea*, namely, *twenty-two* sail of the line." In page 21 of the pamphlet the Secretary of the Admiralty is treated with some contempt for having included in the English ships *at sea* the three flag-ships at our ports. In calculating *our* naval force, the flag-officer would exclude them; but when it happens to suit his un-English purpose of exaggerating the naval strength of another country, he goes far beyond the Secretary of the Admiralty; for, to make up the number of 22 French ships at sea, he includes not only their guard-ships at the ports, but every ship they have launched, whether in ordinary, in dock, or under repair, not manned, not armed, not equipped, not rigged, and not masted. The number of French ships of the line actually at sea in the present year has never exceeded ten, and the number kept up throughout the year is only *eight*. It is needless to say more to point out the little reliance which is to be placed on the statements of this pamphlet. If it was worth the space and the time, we could fill columns with the exposure of errors equally gross and inexcusable. We have taken one or two, the correction of which lay in a small compass—enough, we trust, to guard against the mischief which a belief of such statements might produce.—*Chronicle, Dec.* 8.

In reference to the statements, pamphlets, and newspaper articles which have recently been promulgated on the state of the navy, all parties seem to be agreed that our ships of war are not adequately manned, and that they are not in the same degree of efficiency as vessels of a corresponding class in the French and American service. This evil must be remedied forthwith, and the ministry must propose, and Parliament sanction, measures calculated to remedy the evil, and attract British seamen from foreign ships to their own service. The agitation of this vital question cannot fail to be productive of much ultimate benefit under any contingency; and there is no doubt the subject will undergo a searching scrutiny at the approaching meeting of Parliament. In the mean time, we may as well observe that the alarmists have evidently exaggerated matters; and that party spirit enters a great deal into their motives in disparaging the present naval administration, which is made to answer for the neglect and omissions of its predecessors since 1815. The present force in actual service consists of fifteen sail of the line at sea, and five frigates of the largest class, with about 160 smaller ships; but all with companies one eighth less than what are considered sufficient for the exigencies of war.—*Atlas, Dec.* 15.

In the first page of the *Atlas* will be found a statement of the actual condition and resources of the navy, promulgated as correct by the authorities at Devonport, and adopted as such by the ministerial organs in town. It presents a very different aspect of our maritime efficiency to that which the opposition points and pamphleteers have so industriously disseminated, and the very exaggeration of which was sufficient to create doubt and distrust in the minds of all reflecting persons. By the document referred to, it appears satisfactorily England is just as ready and prepared to maintain her maritime preponderance as she has ever been, since the disarming consequent on the peace of 1815; and that our resources are not inferior now to what they were when Mr. Canning asserted their sufficiency to meet all contingencies. It would be an amusing task to contrast the items of the official statement with those so venturously hazarded by the Tory journals and flag officers, whose averments must either have proceeded from intense ignorance of the subject, or from a factious desire to disparage the naval strength of the country—raise an alarm on the subjects, and then make the ministry accountable for negligence that did not exist—and for faults that the accusers have manufactured themselves. But even supposing that matters were as bad as represented, the Melville administration of the navy would be the origin of the evil, and the system of favouritism and Scotch interest then introduced into the Admiralty might easily give rise to all that is complained of now. If all misrepresentations were as promptly and effectually controverted as this has been, the want of confidence between the rulers and the ruled would soon be removed.—*Atlas, Dec.* 15.

THE BRITISH NAVY AND THE ALARMISTS.

We do not mean to cast suspicion on the patriotism of those writers and talkers who have lately been so busy in proclaiming to all the world that the navy of England is in a melancholy state of decay, and that if it pleased France or Russia, nothing could prevent the fleets of these countries from sweeping the Channel of every British man-of-war—capturing, burning, and destroying Sheerness, Brighton, and other towns and villages on the hitherto sacred shores of Britain. It is, however, rather singular, that so much pains should be taken to invite the notice of foreigners to the alleged miserable state of the British army, and to point out the most vulnerable parts of our coast for invasion. If the "flag-officers," "captains," and others, who have published their lucubrations on the subject, really and sincerely believe that England is so utterly defenceless as to lie at the mercy of these or any other foreign powers, we might reasonably condemn their want of proper discretion in betraying the fact to their country's enemies, though they will be acquitted of any charge against their patriotism. But we think it may be boldly affirmed that neither Captain Crawford, who sailed with the Russian fleet, nor the officer who is patronised by the *Times* and all the opposition journals in the country, nor Mr. Urquhart, are really so much alarmed as they pretend to be, nor believe one-half of what their party feelings or warmed imaginations have led them to publish.

What, however, are people who are not familiar with such matters, who have not access to public documents, or who do not reside near any of the great naval stations, to believe of these reports circulated by flag officers, dismissed under-secretaries, and gallant captains, but that, owing to the culpable negligence of the naval administrations of this country, our fleets have been allowed to go to decay, and that the meteor flag of England, the bulwark of her independence, her prosperity, and her glory, is no longer in the ascendant; Assertions so frequently and clamorously reiterated, accompanied with pretended references to public returns, must produce some effect among such persons, if the true state of the case be not represented. In undertaking this task, we have no wish to be considered as the advocate of the Whig Government, the subject being one not of party, but of universal interest. We have frequently remonstrated against the principle of economy being carried to a rigid extent in the navy, because sound policy would dictate that its efficiency at all times is of vital importance. Hence, we have condemned the partial suspension of building operations in the yards and the reduction of artisans as impolitic, because the remedy can only be one of time and time is precious when the danger approaches near. It should not, however, be forgotten, that, as advocates of peace and professors of economy, the governments of the lasts seven years have had their hands tied. Within that period taxes have been reduced to the amount of six millions, and until very lately nothing has appeared in the movements of foreign nations to awaken any jealous apprehensions. Since 1830, however, the navy of England has been strengthened in the number and the force of the ships in commission, and a large fleet has been brought forward and partially prepared for sea, as "demonstration-ships," which might be fully equipped at a short notice in the event of emergency. The Whigs have also added 5,000 men to the navy, and introduced the extended system of apprenticeship, thus providing for the reaming of seamen attached to the service, and perfectly acquainted with their duty. By them also the seamen gunnery has been brought to a state of perfection, and the ordinary has been rendered efficient as a provision for manning sea going ships, and whatever may be said of the advantage or disadvantage in a scientific point of view of the system of ship-building introduced by the present surveyor of the navy, nobody can deny that he has constructed more formidable fighting ships, and rendered the same class of English vessels better able to cope with those of foreign powers.

So much for what the late governments have done. That they might and would have done more had they not been restrained by the economists of the House of Commons may be easily believed. It was only on the passing of the last naval estimates that Mr. Hume was clamorous for a reduction of the vote for the seamen and marines. Nevertheless, when we look to what other nations are doing, we should be glad to find that a spur is given to our own administration. England should always be in advance of other maritime powers. We do not mean that our ships should equal in number all the navies of the world put together, as seriously demanded by some writers. This is an extravagant notion of what is necessary for the maintenance of our supremacy. Nor do we admit, on the other side, that it would be safe to rely so much on the great superiority of our sailors in energy and tactics as at the commencement of the last war, when England encountered the united fleets of France and Spain, with a greatly inferior force. The French and Russian marines are not now what they were. The advancement of science and the experience of past wars have brought them nearer to the British in point of equipment and efficiency. It would be wrong for England to be too confident in her strength. She ought to bestir herself to meet the exertions of other nations with corresponding efforts, so as to be always ready to encounter any enemy or enemies that may arise upon at least equal terms. Her present force afloat may be sufficient to calm all apprehensions; but we are sure the nation would not begrudge the expense of an additional squadron while there is any doubt as to the designs and intentions of Russia; for, though France has only 11 line-of-battle ships in commission, while England has 21, yet, considering the vast colonial possessions the latter has to protect, the disposable naval force of France is perhaps as great as our own, and we have, therefore, nothing to meet the possible, though not probable, contingency of a rupture with Russia, which has altogether 35 sail of the line in the Baltic and Black Sea. Unless the relations between England and Russia should take a more favourable turn during the winter, we have little doubt that a squadron of observation will be formed in the summer, to watch the Baltic fleet. With rational, and practical men, the question is not, as it would be inferred from Mr. Canning's declaration in 1826, whether Great Britain ought at all times to have a naval force in every sea superior to all other maritime states, for that would be entailing a very heavy and altogether unnecessary burden upon the people. Where is the necessity of sending 15 sail of the line into the Euxine, and 20 to the Baltic? Must we dispatch 20 additional sail of the line to America and the Mediterranean, because the United States, Egypt, and Turkey have so many in those seas? And yet the doctrine taught by the alarmists amounts to nothing less. They want England to bully the whole world; and those who hint at the expense are laughted at as "miserable creatures, frozen-hearted economists," etc. We do not want war establishments in the time of peace. A great nation can afford to place some reliance on the influence of her name, to trust something to the weight of her former glories, and the wholesome respect they inspire. Beside, are existing treaties, solemnly ratified, worth noting? Is it likely that such treaties would be broken with impunity and at a day's notice? Is there any nation on the face of the earth that dare thus awaken the wrath of Britain? We confidently answer no. Neither wisdom nor good policy calls for aggressive demonstrations from a country like England, which need not fear that other nations will be anxious to pick a quarrel with her. The secret of her prosperity is in the arts of peace, not in the plunder of war. Her in- sular situation relieves her from a great portion of that jealousy which renders standing armies and continued military demonstrations so necessary to the stability of continental nations.

Let us now refer to the grossly exaggerated statements which have been put forth respecting the naval force of other Powers, merely premising that we make no assertions that we are not prepared to prove by reference to public documents or other satisfactory evidence. First, then, we are told that the French navy exceeds our own in numbers and strength. What is the fact? France has forty-nine sail of the line, including all that are in commission, building, ordered to be built, or are mere hulks—England has eighty good line of battle ships in a more or less serviceable state, besides hulks, receiving ships, coal depots, etc. Of these eighteen are first-rates, carrying from 104 to 120 guns; and twenty second-rates of from 80 to 92 guns. Again, we find it stated that the French ships are nearly all new, when the fact is, that only four sail of the line have been launched from the French arsenals since 1830, a period of eight years, while no less than 30 of our ships have never been to sea since they were launched. Further, instead of 22 sail of the line in commission, as stated by Mr. Urquhart, and re-echoed by the alarmists of the press, France has only 11 in commission—England has 21. Nor has France increased her navy since the war, for in 1816 she had 72 sail of the line, while at present she has only 49, twelve of which are building, and a majority of her remainder would require repairs before going to sea. As to the United States, it is seriously affirmed in some of the journals that the American navy exceeds our own, though twelve sail-of-the-line are all they possess, including those building on the stocks and decayed hulks, and the Federal Government has only two sail-of-the-line in commission. With respect to Russia, her fleet in the Black Sea, which last year was composed of twelve sail-of-the-line, since reduced by the storms of last summer to nine, must be accounted as nothing while Turkey has the command of the Dardanelles, and continues her friendly relations with England. Her Baltic fleet two years since mustered twenty-eight sail-of-the-line; but it is well known that many of these are crazy ships, utterly unfit to leave the Baltic; and it many be safely said that fifteen sail-of-the-line are as may as Russia could trust on a voyage into the Channel, for, if ever so quixotic, she could not leave her own coast altogether unprotected. And is England, which the world could not bow, to be frightened at the idea of fifteen Russian line-of-battle ships making their appearance on our shores? Our tars would soon give a good account of them.

The following statement, compiled from official sources by an old and valued naval correspondent, will show that we have not exagerated the present force of the British navy:—

BRITISH SHIPS OF THE LINE NOW IN COMMISSION.

* Britannia	120	* Howe	120
* Royal Adelaide	110	Princess Charlotte	110
Sidney	92	Asia	84
* Ganges	84	Bellerophon	80
Vanguard	80	Edinburgh	74
Hastings	74	Hercules	74
Malabar	74	Cornwallis	74
Melville	74	Minden	74
Pembroke	74	Donegal	78
Russell	74	Talavera	74
Valiesley	74	Total 21.	

* In port, and could be ready in a week—the rest at sea.

DEMONSTRATION SHIPS IN COMPLETE REPAIR, AND READY FOR COMMISSION.

St. Vincent	120	Caledonia	120
* Camperdown	104	Impregnable	104
* Powerful	84	Calcutta	84
Thunderer	84	* Agincourt	74
* Bellisle	74	Revenge	70
Benbow	74	Illustrious	74
* Hawke	74	Total, 13.	

New ships, never at sea.

THE FOLLOWING COULD BE GOT READY IN A FEW WEEKS

* Royal William	120	Hibernia	120
* Nelson	120	* Neptune	120
Prince Regent	120	Royal George	120
* Waterloo	120	* Queen Charlotte	104
* Formidable	84	* Vengeance	84
* Clarence	84	* Monarch	84
* Bombay	84	Cambridge	80
Foudroyant	80	Total 15.	

* New ships never at sea.

THIRD RATES.

Achilles	78	Ajax	74
Bellona	74	* Black Prince	74
Blenheim	74	* Carnatic	74
* Defence	74	Devonshire	74
Egmont	74	Hogue	74
Implacable	78	Invincible	74
Kent	78	Medway	74
Marlborough	74	* Minotaur	74
Stirling Castle	74	Sultan	74
Warspite	76	* Wellington	74
Imaun	74	Total 21.	

* New ships never at sea.

N.B. A few of the vessels on the last list may require some repairs, but on an emergency the whole might be sent to sea for a service of two or three years. In fact, worse ships than any of these were sent to the East Indies during the last war.

ON THE STOCKS.—The Nile, 92; and London, 92; might be launched at a few days' notice. The Royal Frederick, 120; Indus, 80; are ordered to be launched in April next. The St. George, 120; Trafalgar, 120; Goliah, 84; Collingwood, 84; Boscawen, 70; and Cumberland, 70; are building, and in a state of forwardness.

—(DEVONPORT TELEGRAPH.)

LADY HESTER STANHOPE AND HER MAJESTY'S MINISTERS.

A curious correspondence, commenced with Lady Hester Stanhope at the suggestion of Lord Palmerston, on the subject of the pension granted to her ladyship by the late George III., has appeared in the *Morning Herald*, and adds another to the many examples already on record of the pains taken by her Majesty's Ministers, by making her a party to the meanest and most disgraceful conduct, to bring the name of their Royal Mistress into odium and contempt with her subjects. The strong feeling of indignation which this grossly unconstitutional interference with the affairs of private individuals has excited, will, it is hoped, lead to the discontinuance of similar practices towards officers of the Army and Navy. It is well known that Lady Hester Stanhope, the niece of Mr. Pitt, has, since the death of that incorruptible statesman, received a pension of 1,500*l.* per annum. Her ladyship has for very many years resided in the East, where she has encountered more "moving accidents by flood and field" than has often fallen to the lot of the most adventurous heroine of romance. In the practice, it would appear, of some very extensive acts of benevolence, this extraordinary woman was compelled to contract a debt with a Mr. Homsy, by her account an "usurer," if not a Jew. This man has, it appears, applied to the British Government for aid in his attempt to enforce the liquidation of his claim and Lord Palmerston has accordingly, in her Majesty's name intimated to her ladyship that her pension must be stopped until the creditor in question is satisfied. Her ladyship distinctly declares that he has subjected her to the grossest extortion; and has no single claim to a preference over other and more honourable creditors, and complains with natural indignation that the liberty of a British subject should be thus, without any information beyond that afforded by an exparte statement, illegally and unconstitutionally infringed upon. To Colonel Campbell's letter, conveying to her the first intimation of the outrage, she replies in brief, but contemtuous terms. Her letter to the Queen is as follows:—

Your Majesty will allow me to say that few things are more disgraceful and inimical to royalty than giving commands without examining all their different bearings, and casting, without reason, an aspersion upon the integrity of any branch of a family who had faithfully served their country and the house of Hanover.

As no inquiries have been made of me what circumstance induced me to incur the debts alluded to, I deem it unnecessary to enter into any details upon the subject. I shall not allow the pension given by your royal grandfather to be stopped by force, but I shall resign it for the payment of my debts, and to it the name of English subject, and the slavery that is at present annexed to it; and, as your Majesty has given publicity to the business by your orders to consular agents, I surely cannot be blamed in following your Royal example.

HESTER LUCY STANHOPE.

In her communication with her friend, the Duke of Wellington, she details the cause of the embarrassments under which she has laboured, and we are enabled, from more than one of our friends, who are aware of the great and imprudent extent of her benefactions, to confirm the correctness of her statement.

A city besieged for seven months.—Some days 7,000 balls thrown in in 24 hours!—at last taken by storm, and little more than 200 of the garrison remaining!—then the wretched inhabitants, who expected to find succour from their old friends in the country found their backs turned upon them in the dread and awe they stood of Ibrahim Pasha; and it is very strange to say that the Franks likewise kept aloof in a most extraordinary manner. Therefore these unhappy people had no resource but in me, and I did the best I could for them all. Mahommed Ali, Ibrahim Pasha, Sherif Pasha, all set at me once, in order to make me give up certain persons, who would immediately have lost their heads for having fought well in the cause in which they were engaged. I opposed them all single handed, and said that I neither protected those persons in the English or French name, but in my own, as a poor Arab, who would not give up a poor unhappy being but with his own life, and that there was no chance of making me bend by any other means than attempting mine. In this manner I saved some unfortunate beings, whom I got rid of by degrees, by sending them back to their own country or providing for them at a distance in some way or other. Can you as a soldier, blame me for what I have done? I should have acted in the same way before your eyes to the victims of your own sword. Then the host of orphans and widows, and little children, who to feed or clothe for nearly two years took away all the ready money with which I ought in part to have paid my debts, and caused new ones. Yet I am no swindler, and will not appear like one. Your Queen had no business to meddle in my affairs In due time, please God, I should have known how to arrange to satisfy everybody; even if I left myself a beggar. If she pretends to have a right to stop my pension I resign it altogether as well as the name of an English subject for there is no family has served their country and the crown more faithfully than mine has done, and I am not inclined to be treated with *moins d'egards* than was formerly shewn to a gentleman like highwayman.

In her letter to Mr. Abercromby, which contains a reference to the intimacy of their connection when playmates and children, she gives the following droll paragraphs:—

Probably the wheel-horse has forgotten his driver but the latter has not forgotten him. I am told that the chief weight of the carriage of state bears upon you: if so, it must be a ponderous one indeed, if I can judge by a specimen of the talent of those who guide it.

Your magnificent Queen has made me appear like a bankrupt, in the world, and partly like a swindler, having given strict orders that one usurer's account must be paid immediately or my pension stopped, without taking into consideration others who have equal claims upon me. Her Majesty has not thrown the gauntlet before a drivellor or a coward. Those who are the advisers of these steps cannot be wise men. * * * * *

The following is an extract from her letter to Sir Edward Sugden:—

The revolutions and public calamities, which often take place in what is called a semi-barbarous country, call for great presence of mind and energy, and a degree of humanity and liberality unknown in Europe. To leave unfortunate sufferers starving at your gate until you have had an opportunity of inquiring into their private character, and investigating how far it is likely to endanger your own life, or risk your property, in receiving them—these reflections are not made in the east. One takes one's chance; and if one wishes to keep up one's character of either an eastern monarch or an eastern peasant, you must treat even an enemy in misfortune *avecles egards* that you would a friend. Starting upon this principle (which is, indeed, a natural one, and was always mine,) there were times in which I have been obliged to spend more money than I could well afford, and this has been the cause of my incurring debt; not that I owe a farthing to a poor peasant or a trades man, but to usurers and rascals, who have lent their money out at an exorbitant interest. You may judge of their conscience in their last levy of troops made about two months ago by Ibrahim Pasha, some rich peasants gave 100 per cent. for six month, for money to buy off their sons who were conscripts. I often abused the English; and for why? Because they have nearly lost their national Character. The aristocracy is a prond, morose, inactive class of men, having no great fundamental principle to guide them, and not half the power that they give to themselves—very little more worthy of being trusted by their Sovereign than by the people—full of ideas, all egotistical, and full of their own importance and weight in a country which may differ from an ounce to a pound in 28 hours by the wavering political line of conduct which they may observe during that time, and which neither secures the confidence of the people nor the friendship of their Sovereign. And these columns of state may be reckoned a sort of ministers without responsibility, but who ought to be willing at all times to make every possible sacrifice for the honour of the crown and for the good of the people in cases of emergency and misfortune. Had I been an English peer, *do you suppose I would have allowed the Duke of York's debts to remain unpaid? I should have laid down a large sum and engaged my brethren to have done the same.* If I had not succeeded, I should have broken my coronet, and have considered myself of neither greater nor smaller importance than the sign of a duke's head in front of a public-house. But, ever willing to come forward with my life and property, I should expect that the Sovereign should treat me with respect, and not act with that egregious folly and want of feeling and etiquette which has distinguished the enlightened Queen Victoria in her proceedings towards me.

We have heard this eccentric lady described as a maniac, but if she be, it must be confessed that "there is much method in her madness." There is, however, in this correspondence abundant proof not only of her sanity but few examples are to be met with among the British aristocracy. Who does not sympathize with her to her opinion of the infamy (an infamy which now attaches to three successive reigns) of allowing the *just* debts of the Duke of York still to remain unpaid? The following burst of indignation from the same letter is worthy of the niece of Pitt:—

I have been written to by the Consul-General for Egypt and Syria, Col. Campbell, that if I do not pay one of my numerous creditors I shall be deprived of my pension. I should like to see that person come forward who dares to threaten a Pitt. Having given themselves a supposed right over the pension, they may take it all. In the early part of my life there was nothing I feared so much as plague, Shipwreck, and debts; it has been my fortune suffer from them all respecting my debts of course I had expectations of their being settled; but if I was deceived in those expectations, I kept in view the sale of my pension as well as an annuity of 1,500*l.* a-year, left me by my brother, if the worst come to the worst. The importance of the plan I was pursuing must, as you can easily imagine, have appeared most arbitrary, from my cooly deliberating that the moment must arrive when I should make myself a beggar. But I should have done my duty. What sort of right them, had the Queen to meddle in my affairs, and to give orders, in total ignorance of the subject, upon the strength of an appeal from a man whose claims might be half fabulous, and to offer me the indignity of forbidding a foreign consul to sign the certificate that I was among number of the living, in order to get my pension into her hands?. I shall never forgive this gross act of illegality, nor the vulgarity with which it was executed. I have written a few lines on the subject, and there is my final determination;—"I shall give up my pension, and with it the name of an English subject and the slavery that is entailed upon it." I have too much confidence in the great Disposer of all things, and in the magnificent star that has hitherto borne me above my enemies, to feel that I have done a rash act. I can be anything, but ignoble, or belie the origin from which I sprung.

What a despicable picture does she draw of her Majesty's present shabby and degraded advisers, and the sincerity of their veneration for their royal mistress. With what eloquent indignation does she allude in another letter to the "pettifogging committee," of whose exploits in insulting naval and military pensioners we have already said so much:—

You can hardly suppose that I would owe a pension to the commiseration of a pettifogging committee when I refused Mr. Fox's liberal proposition of securing me a handsome income by a grant of Parliament. Neither should I, under any circumstances, lower the name of my dear old King, or my own, by giving any explanation. It was his Majesty's pleasure to give me a pension—that is sufficient, or it ought to be sufficient. New-coined royalties I do not understand, nor do I wish to understand them, nor any of their proceedings.

With what caustic severity does she address *Lord Palmerston*, who, in an ill-written letter to her ladyship makes the base and lying pretence, that the course he has recommended her Majesty to adopt, is

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cordance with the strict line of his duty, under the capitulation between Great Britain and the Porte:"—

My Lord,—If your diplomatic depatches are as obscure as the one which now lies before me, it is no wonder that England should cease to have that proud preponderance in her foreign relations which she once could boast of. Your lordship tells me that you have thought it your duty to explain to the Queen the subject which caused me to address her Majesty. I should have thought, my lord, that it would have been your duty to have made those explanations prior to having taken the liberty of using her Majesty's name, and alienated from her country a subject who the great and small must acknowledge (however painful it may be to come) has raised the English name in the east higher than any one has yet done, this without having spent one farthing of the public money. Whatever may be the surprise created in the minds of statesmen of the old school respecting the conduct of Government towards me, I am not myself the least astonished; for when the son of a king, with a view of enlightening his own mind and that of the world in general, had devoted part of his private fortune to the purchase of a most invaluable library at Hamburgh, he was flatly refused an exemption from the Custom-house duties; but (if report speaks true), had an application been made to pass *hind-boxes, millinery, inimitable wigs, and invaluable rouge*, it would have been instantly granted by her Majesty's Ministers, if we may judge by precedents. Therefore, my lord, I have nothing to complain of. Yet I shall go on fighting my battles, campaign after campaign. Your lordship talks to me of capitulations with the Sublime Porte. What has that to do with a private individual having exceeded his finances in trying to do good? If there is any punishment for that, you had better begin with your embassadors, who have often indebted themselves at the different courts of Europe as well as at Constantinople. I myself am so attached to the Sultan, that were the reward of such conduct that of losing my head, I should kiss the sabre wielded by so mighty a hand, yet, at the same time, treat with the most ineffable contempt your trumpery agents, as I shall never admit of their having the smallest power over me; if I did, I should belie my origin.

Here are some touches that must have made the "battered beau," the "galled jade wince" with a vengeance! Poor piece of "modern antiquity!" He tries to console himself, we are told, by affirming that Lady Hester Stanhope is mad. God send his lordship half as mad; for then the foreign policy of England might cease to be what it now is, the "scoff and jest" of Europe.

Will the indignation which this invasion of private right has excited put an end to the atrocious interference at the Horse Guards and the Admiralty with the private affairs of officers of the Army and Navy? We shall see. That it will undergo ample discussion in Parliament we cannot doubt; and if it be considered as just that her Majesty should undertake to keep Lady Hester Stanhope, or any other civilian honest, by forcibly allocating a hear income to the payment of "usurers and rascals," what pretence will there be for persisting in the system as it regards the Army and Navy? If it be constitutional to impound the hard earnings of a soldier or sailor, as has often been done to pay some "usurer or rascal," to the prejudice of his *bona-fide* creditors, then no individual, whatever his place in society my happen to be, can expect to be exempted from an inquisition which would disgrace the despotism of the Court of St. Petersburgh itself. "If (as the *Morning Herald* justly remarks) the powers of courts of law be found insufficient to secure justice to creditors—(although on *that* side, there is not commonly supposed to be any lack of efficiency in our civil tribunals)—let those powers be increased, until the ends of justice can be attained. To the Whigs alone could it have occurred, to abase the royal prerogative to the level of the privilege vested by the constitution in a Court of Requests."—*United Service Gazette, Dec.* 1.

STATIONS OF THE BRITISH ARMY.

[Where two places are mentioned, the last-named is that at which the Depot of the Regiment is stationed.]

1st Life Guards—Regents Park
2nd do.—Hyde Park
Royal Horse Guards—Windsor
1st Dragoon Guards—Three Rivers Lower Canada; Leeds.
2nd do.—Dublin
3rd do.—Manchester
4th do.—Ipswich
5th do.—York
6th do.—Dorchester
7th do.—Hounslow
1st Dragoons—York
2nd do.—Canterbury
3rd do.—Maidstone
4th do.—Maidstone
5th do.—Leeds
6th Dragoons—Canterbury
7th Hussars—Brighton
8th Light Dragoons—Madras; Hounslow
9th do.—Birmingham
10th Hussars—Glasgow
11th Lancers—Bengal; Maidstone
12th do.—Dublin
Grenadier Guards [1st batt.]—St. John's Wood
Do. [2nd batt.]—Canada
Do. [3d batt.]—St. George's
Coldstream Guards [1st batt.]—Portmouth
Do. [2nd batt.]—Canada
3d. Fusilier Guard [1st batt.]—Windsor
Do. [2nd batt.]—Wellington-street
1st Foot [1st batt.]—Edinburgh
Do. [2nd batt.]—Montreal; Devonport
2nd do.—Bombay; Chatham
3rd do.—Bengal; Chatham
4th do.—Madras; Chatham
5th do.—Corfu; Birr
6th do.—Bombay; Chatham
7th do.—Dublin
8th do.—Jamaica; Guernsey
9th do.—Bengal; Chatham
10th do.—Limerick
11th do.—St. John's, New Brunswick; Chatham
12th do.—Mauritius; Tralee
13th do.—Bengal; Chatham
14th do.—Antigua; Brecon
15th do.—Chambly; Devonport
16th do.—Bengal; Chatham
17th do.—Bombay; Chatham
18th do.—Ceylon; Portsmouth
19th do.—Kilkenny
20th do.—Weedon
21st do.—Van Diemen's Land; Chatham
22nd do.—Belfast
23rd do.—Halifax (N. S.) Armagh
24th do.—Toronto; Portsmouth
25th do.—Bengal; Chatham
27th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Dover
28th do.—N. S. Wales; Chatham
29th do.—Devonport
30th do.—Bermuda; Sunderland
31st do.—Bengal; Chatham
32nd do.—London, U.C.; Fermoy
33rd do.—Gibraltar; Carlisle
34th do.—Merricaville (UC); Templemore
35th do.—Mauritius; Stirling C.
36th Foot.—Barbadoes (to Halifax, N.S.); Kinsale
37th do.—Jamaica; Spike Island
38th do.—Enniskillen
39th do.—Madras; Chatham
40th do.—Bombay; Chatham
41st do.—Madras; Chatham
42nd do.—Dublin
43rd do.—Drummondville, (U. C.); Dover
44th do.—Bengal; Chatham
45th do.—Canterbury
46th do.—Gibraltar; Devonport
47th do.—Malta; Jersey
48th do.—Gibraltar; Fermoy
49th do.—Bengal; Chatham
50th do.—New South Wales; Chatham
51st do.—New South Wales; Chatham
52nd do.—Barbadoes; Newcastle upon-Tyne
53rd do.—Cephalonia; Naas
54th do.—Madras; Chatham
55th do.—Madras; Chatham
56th do.—Jamaica; Charles Fort
57th do.—Madras; Chatham
58th do.—Ceylon; Cashel
59th do.—Malta; Mullingar
60th do.—(1st batt.)—Vigo; Dublin
(2nd batt.)—Corfu; Portsmouth
61st do.—Ceylon; Clonmel
62nd do.—Madras; Chatham
63rd do.—Madras; Chatham
64th do.—Jamaica; Londonderry
65th do.—Fredericton, N. B.; Templemore
66th do.—William Henry, (L. C.) Youghal
67th do.—Demerara; Gosport
68th do.—Jamaica; Waterford
69th do.—Badajoz; Bradford
70th do.—St. Vincent's; Nenagh
71st do.—Montreal; Buttevant
72nd do.—Cape of Good Hope; Paisley
73rd do.—Montreal; Clare Castle
74th do.—St. Lucia; Aberdeen
75th do.—Cape of Good Hope; Boyle
76th do.—Corfu; Drogheda
77th do.—Malta, Galway
78th do.—Glasgow
79th do.—Dublin
80th do.—Wales; Chatham
81st do.—Gibraltar; Chester
82nd do.—Gibraltar; Sheerness
83rd do.—Kingston, U.C.; Hull
84th do.—Portsmouth
85th do.—Toronto, U.C.; Devonport
86th do.—Stockport
87th do.—Mauritius; Castlebar
88th do.—Trinidad; Gosport
89th do.—Ceylon; Chatham
91st do.—St. Helena; Dundee
92nd do.—Malta; Limerick
93rd do.—Halifax, N.S.; Buttevant
94th do.—Ceylon; Cork
95th do.—Ceylon; Newry
96th do.—Dublin
97th do.—Birr
98th do.—Bolton
99th do.—Athlone
Rifle Brigade (1st batt.)—Tower
Do. [2nd batt.]—Woolwich
1st W. I. Regiment—St. Lucia
2nd do.—Nassau and Honduras
Royal Staff Corps—Hythe

United Service Gazette, Dec. 1.

TRADE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND THE EAST INDIES.

However interested English readers may pretend to be in Indian affairs, there is not one in a thousand who either cares for, or will take the trouble to understand, the political relations of our Eastern empire. The general fact, that an imagined Russian interference with our supremacy, has caused the Governor-General to assemble an army of 35,000 men, for the purpose of placing Shoojah-ool Moolk on the throne of Cabul, and taking up a new line of outposts, is sufficient for them. And far be it from us to do aught to disturb the mental content which they enjoy. In imitation of our contemporaries we might discourse learnedly on the subject,—only we will not,—being perfectly satisfied that the Emperor of Russia has not the most distant idea, at present, of taking a morning's ride from St. Petersburgh to Calcutta, he having postponed his visit until he can travel by the rail-road, when such a convenience is introduced into India by English capital. The philanthropy of English merchants towards India, is the philanthropy of pounds, shillings, and pence. If an investment will pay, the philanthropy is extreme,—if it will not pay, then the philanthrope is *nil*; and instead of endeavouring to discover the true cause, we talk of —"The duty on sugar equalized,—the land revenue of the Upper Provinces put on a footing which admits the full investment of capital in agriculture, the judicial system reformed,—and many other improvements made, or in progress, all tending to give free scope to the resources of the country:" or advocate steam communication, in order "that a government education committee may keep the seminaries, under their control, regularly supplied with books." But the great interests of the country are completely disregarded, and conscience fully satisfied with small rigmarole on "improvement of the natives." Nothing can exceed the grandeur of the promises made by England of the benefits to be conferred on India, while the extreme of her liberality has consisted in sending out annually some six or seven hundred younger sons, and the cleansing of shops after a London, season at an hundred per cent, profit. Since the year 1813, the greater portion of which time has been passed in profound peace, there has been sufficient time to place the whole of our commercial relations on a secure footing. On the trade being first opened, under the Marquis of Hastings, much was done. During seven years of his rule in addition to 16½ millions of merchandize imported to Calcutta. 23½ millions of treasure were received: while, in the years 1826 to 1832, only six millions of treasure were imported, in addition to 17½ millions of merchandise. In the former period, on the close of these years, 20 millions remained in Bengal,—on the latter period, three millions. The excuse, up to 1833, was, that the East India Company were engaged in the trade. Once, their monopoly was done away with! capital—the unlimited capital of Great Britain...was to flow into India! The great fear was, that mercantile men in India would not know what to do with so much money,—with such great resources. Five years have passed away since the last charter—since the discontinuance of the company's trade,—and in whose hands does it now rest? Why, with the East India Company. With the venders of four millions of opium. With the remitters of four millions in bills, secured on shipments of indigo, and silk, and cotton. For from the princely merchants of England—the possessors of unlimited capital,—the munificent in promises,—not a single thing has been received, in redemption of engagements morally entered into, when, at their solicitation, the East India Company were necessitated nominally to give up the trade.—*Alexander's East Indian Magazine—for Dec.*

TRADE WITH PERSIA

A letter from St. Petersburg, given by the *Hamburgh Correspondent* contains some details, not without interest, relative to the comparative state of Rusian and English commercial intercourse with Persia. The principal land channel for Russian trade it states to be from the Trans-Caucasian entrepot at Tiflis, established as late as last August, across Georgia and Armenia to Tabriz, the central Persian depot for European commerce;—another channel, by water, is by Astrakan and the Caspian Sea to Sensili, Reschta, and Asterabad, from which towns Russian goods reach the interior of Persia. The English trade is carried on with Persia through Buschier on the Persian Gulf, but principally through Constantinople, Trebizond, and Erzeroum; and the writer of the letter argues in favour of the superior safety of the Russian way of communication over those of England, by which precious convoys of merchandize have always to traverse long tracts of country inhabited by predatory tribes. Notwithstanding this, however, it appears that the English trade far exceeds that at Russia; for the former amounts to at least 5,500 bales of goods annually sent through Trebizond alone, and estimated at a value of five milions and a half of roubles, while two English commercial houses at Tabriz received in 1834 goods to the amount of 796,000 roubles. Persian merchants at Constantinople also received in the same year Turkish and other European goods to the value of nearly 15 milions of roubles. Russian imports into Persia, in the same year (1834), amounted to only 2,259,406 roubles, and the exports to 6,022,994 roubles. Iron and cotton are stated to be the principal articles of the Russian trade with Assia, the iron being considered in these countries as superior to that of England, and the quantity annually sent into Persia being about 200,000 pounds, or more than eight millions of pounds. In 1831, the supply of Russian iron, this letter proceeds to state, failed in Western Asia, and the English merchants, taking advantage of the circumstance, introduced English iron goods, manufactured in the Russian manner to suit the Persian market, of which they have since kept chief possession, and established large depots of iron at Trebizond, as well as other Asiatic towns. Cotton is largely imported into Russia from Persia by the Caspian Sea, having amounted, in 1836, to more than two millions of pounds of raw cotton, and about the same quantity of cotton yarn, the total value of which was 7,793,816 roubles. Persia, Chiwa, Bokhara, and other countries, chiefly supply the cotton, and the province of Masanderam alone is stated by this letter to be capable of producing more than 280,000 pounds per annum. The countries on the shores of the Caspian Sea are also said to produce cotton in abundance.—*Galignani's Messenger, Dec.* 14.

ALTERATION IN THE TONE OF RUSSIA TOWARDS ENGLAND.

In the East the machinations of Russia against the British empire of Indostan have for many years been carried on in silence and by stealth. The British government seemed not to dream of their existence. For a subsequent period they were prosecuted audaciously and without disguise, but the British Government, well aware of them, affected that ignorance which was no longer real. It is but within a few short months that the local authorities of England east and west of the Punjaub have used the language, or commenced the operations, which became a mighty power—a power more dreaded by Russia than any other on the face of the globe; and the consequence is, what every man acquainted with the relative resources of the two states, and with the conscious weakness of the Muscovite Emperor, when he compares his means with those of England—that, in the naval phrase, he has only "struck." Persia, his instrument, and destined victim, has withdrawn from an enterprise forced upon her by the representations of his minister, which, under the semblance of besieging Affghanistan city was plainly meant for a stab at the vitals of our Indian empire, and the vicarious war which Russia has in that quarter instigated for our destruction has ended, for the present, in her signal disappointment and defeat. The attempt of Nicholas to seize upon the Danube, and to deprive Austria and England, as well as Turkey, of the transit of merchandise by that noble stream, would in itself have been cause abundant to legalize a joint war against the common aggressor. The systematic and well-known malpractices of Russia, in stirring up the encroaching spirit of Mehemet Ali to measures the most harrassing and insulting towards the Porte, have alone been a sufficient indication of the *animus* which directed the first-named power in what concerned the public peace and the well-being of the Turkish provinces of Asia Minor. From the frontiers of Hungary to the heart of Burmah and Nepaul, from the eastward of the Ganges to the Nile and Danube, the Russian fiend has been haunting and troubling the human race, and diligently pointing his malignant frauds and perfidies to the vexation and disturbance of this industrious and essentially pacific empire. England—slow, languid, and long-suffering—after an exercise of patience which, by surrounding states, and by her own subjects, was deemed pusillanimous and ignoble, has at length apparently shaken off her death-like sleep. She detected, seasonably, the treacherous conspiracy, framed and encouraged by the known agents of Russia, along the whole northern frontier of British India, embracing Burmah on one extremity, on the other Caubul. The Russian court was promptly made acquainted with this discovery. The Schah of Persia, in his camp before Herat, was threatened with the speedy vengeance of great Britain, and the immediate passage of the Indus by a powerful British army was announced to him almost simultaneously with these vigorous demonstrations of English spirit and activity—effective, though late, from beyond the Caspian—came the intelligence that treaties had been signed by England with Austria; England and France with Turkey also; and the latter, though reluctantly, acceded to by Mehemet Ali, whose system of monopoly it must, if fairly enforced, extinguish: each of these instruments bearing, indeed, the inoffensive title of a "commercial" treaty, but involving political consequences of the most unmeasured magnitude. What, then, has been the demeanour of Russia under these severe reverses in her diplomacy, and solid obstacles raised with the suddenness of exhalations to the march of her aggressive projects! She had threatened much, and bullied much: her armies were "a million of men:" her "fleet had the Seraglio under its fire:" a Colossus—"she covered Europe and Asia at one stride." But now that she has been unmasked, and bearded, and set at defiance—nay, laughed at, what has she done! Has her deportment been lofty? Has her bearing been resolute, and conformable to her previous boasting? By no means. She has O'Connellized, otherwise "cringed." She has disavowed, as we learn from Paris, one and all of the hostile designs imputed to her by the press and government of this country. Nicholas, the soldier *millionnaire*.

Like some cow'd bully, droops his head, and sighs.
Times. Dec. 15.

FRANCE.

A singular specimen of the morality of the French newspaper press is furnished by the altered tone of the Liberal journals in reference to the Canadian rebellion. When the insurrection took place last year, our French contemporaries did not utter a word of approval of the cause of the disaffected colonists, nor express any sympathy for them; but now they do both, and allege that, as England refuses to support France in opposition to the settlement of the Belgian question. France is justified in maintaining any cause that may be prejudicial to England. They do not ground their change of opinion upon any change in the relative position of the mother country and the colony, but solely because "*nous ne sommes pas plus dans les mêmes termes qu'il y a six mois*"—(France is no longer on the same terms with England as she was six months ago.) A pretty commentary this on the ethics of Parisian politicians! We may oppress the Canadians as we like, or exterminate them, so long as we concur with France on a certain question; but the instant we manifest a disagreement with her on that point, the Canadians are martyrs, and Great Britain tyrannical.

The claims of the princes of the Bonaparte family to their property in France previous to 1815 and to the money deposited by the Emperor Napoleon with certain individuals in that year and confiscated by the Bourbons, have been referred to the Council of State, as being more of a political than a legal matter.

The Emir Abd-el-Kader is still before Ain Madi, and with his concurrence a French detachment under General Rulhieres had marched into the territory of the Hadjoutes, whom the Emir could not restrain, and the duty of whose repression he had delegated to the French.

The funeral of Marshal Loban was solemnized at the Invalides on Monday, with great pomp.

The commission for continuing the labours of Dr. Bowring relative to the tariff between England and France has resumed its proceedings.

Eleven government offices have become vacant in consequence of the demise of Marshal Loban and the Duke de Choiseul.

The storm of the last days of November has been very destructive along the coast of France; two hundred vessels which were anchored in the Bay of Cameret on the 6th instant, were all more or less injured.

M. Lesage, a principal clerk in the French Foreign Offices, has been despatched to London on a particular mission, with the view, it is stated, of persuading the British cabinet to back the efforts of France in arranging the Hollando-Belgic question on a basis conformable to the wishes of the French ministry. *Atlas, Dec.* 15.

HOLLAND AND BELGIUM.

The *Morning Chronicle*, of yesterday announced that all "the Great Powers are agreed as to the conditions" on which the disputes between Belgium and Holland are to be settled. We hope it may turn out that the English Ministerial journal is mistaken, and that the French Chamber of Deputies may yet oppose an obstacle to the prepetration of a gross act of injustice on the people of Limburg; and Luxemburg whom it is proposed to hand over, against their strongly-expressed will, to Holland. The inhabitants of the two provinces are about 245,000 in number. In language, religion, language, habits, and inclination, they are Belgian: and surely that is *some* reason why they should not again be forced under the Dutch yoke. The *Morning Chronicle* says that Luxemburg "forms part of the German Confederation; and that the King of the Netherlands held the territory, not as Sovereign of Holland or of Belgium, but in his separate character as one of the States of the Confederation." This is not a correct statement of the case; which the *Chronicle* manifestly knows little about, save as it is prompted from Downing Street. Luxemburg has formed a part of Belgium since the time of the Pragmatic Sanction, which declared the Belgic Provinces, of which Luxemburg was one, to be thenceforth inseparable. It never ceased to belong to Belgium up to the time of the Union with Holland in 1815; when King William was created Grand Duke of Luxemburg by the treaty of Vienna, in order that he might keep up the existing relations between Luxemburg and the Germanic Confederation. Those relations subsisted alike before and since the union with Holland; but their existence did not make Luxemburg the less a part of Belgium, or of the netherlands kingdom. Again, the *Chronicle* talks of *dismembering* the German Confederation, and justifies the refusal of the Great Powers to "allow a state to be torn from it;" adding that Luxemburg never belonged to Belgium." But it is as untrue that the Belgians seek to tear Luxemburg from the Confederation, as that Luxemburg never belonged to Belgium. On the contrary, the constitution of Belgium, in the first article, enumerating the nine provinces which compose the Kingdom, says expressly, "*Sauf les relations du Luxembourg avec la Confederation Germanique.*" The Belgic revolution did not break the ties with Germany; nor is there any reason why Leopold should not, as Duke of Luxemburg, be a member of the Germanic Confederation, as well as King William. In fact, the Germanic Confederaton has recognized the title of Sovereigns called to the throne by the popular voice; as in the case of Louis Philippe, and particularly of Duke William of Brunswick, who is now a member of the Diet, *vice* the mad Duke Charles. The *Chronicle*, assuming all the while that the Belgians wish to dismember the Confederation, says that Hanover could not have been retained by England after William the Fourth's death, though the Hanoverians might have wished it. But this is not a case in point: Luxemburg belonged to Belgium, and Leopold of Belgium can represent Luxemburg in the Diet just as well as William of Holland.

The *Chronicle* is evidently as ignorant of the present state of the Belgian question, as it is of the history of the Belgian provinces. All that it knows is, what every one else knows, that the Great Powers, or four of them out of the five, are disposed to enforce upon Belgium a treaty of abominable injustice. Accordingly, the *Chronicle* as a matter of course, takes the side of the stronger; and misrepresents the truth, by way of saying something in support of the decision of the Foreign Office. We are much mistaken if the treatment of the Belgians will not cause more "considerable uneasiness" in Europe, than the *Chronicle* and its friends appear to anticipate.—*Spectator, Dec.* 22.

The *Journal des Debats*, of Wednesday, admits that the Belgian question has been settled, notwithstanding the exertions of France to procrastinate its conclusion. It adds, that had not France resisted the propositions of the conference, this arrangement would have taken place years ago. The *Journal* publishes a long article intended to soothe French vanity at this diplomatic defeat. The *Moniteur*, of the same date, contains the appointment of Marechal Gerard as the successor of Count Lobau, in the command of the National Guard of the Department of the Seine. The *Commerce* declares, on the authority of a letter from Lemburg, in Gallicia, that Russia is impressed with the idea that war cannot be long delayed, and is determined not to be caught unprepared. The levy of troops for 1829, consisting of 120,000 men, was ordered to be called out for service on the 10th inst., and twenty-five divisions of light cavalry were ordered to organize on the war footing. The heavy cavalry not having received a like order, it was inferred that the plains of Turkey would be the probable theatre of operations. In the meantime, the Austrian force now congregating in Gallicia would be increased to 80,000 bayonets.—*Atlas Dec.* 22

TURKEY.

All apprehensions that the intrigues of Russia had been effectual in causing any coolness between the Sultan and Great Britain have entirely subsided. When the Turkish and English fleets separated in the Dardanelles, the English officers remained on board the Turkish ships.—*Ibid.*

CANADA.

Lord Durham might well impute ignorance of Canadian subjects to the people of this country, when even they who assume the office of public instructors, and a newspaper possessed of such acknowledged resources for obtaining correct information as the *Times*, makes gross mistakes in facts concerning the American Colonies, of no very recondite nature. Thirty-five prisoners, under sentence, arrived at Liverpool on Monday, in the Captain Ross, from Quebec; and the *Times* seized the occasion to praise Sir John Colborne for the *promptitude* with which he had dealt with one batch of the rebels—

"It will be seen, that whatever course *Sir John Colborne may have resolved upon* for the disposal of the Canadian traitors, rebels, or invaders, *his resolution* respecting one portion of them must, at all events, have been *promptly made*. By the Captain Ross, which left Quebec on the 22d of November, thirty-five of those offenders have been conveyed to Liverpool, and were landed there last Monday evening. On the passage, they had made an attempt to overpower the crew and escort, and to seize the ship; but were soon discomfited, and loaded with heavy irons."

On looking over the names of the prisoners, no French one appeared; therefore, said the *Times*—

"We must, in the absence of more detailed information, conclude that the bulk of this cargo of prisoners are nothing more nor less than Republican pirates, who invaded Canada for the sake of robbery, and employed for its accomplishment the machinery of murder, and who, by all laws, human and divine, have forfeited their lives to the executioner."

Now it happens, that the prisoners landed at Liverpool were not implicated in the last rebellion, and did not belong to Lower Canada at all. Neither is their deportation a proof of Sir John Colborne's vigour and promptitute. They are part of the *Upper* Canada convicts, engaged in the outbreak of 1837; whose fate has been shamefully *delayed* by the wretched Government of *that* colony. Instead of praising Sir John Colborne, the *Times* should have abused Sir George Arthur.—*Spectator, Dec* 22.

AMERICAN PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

The American President's Message to Congress has been looked for in this country with some anxiety. The first topic of interest to this country in this address is the condition of public credit in the States; involving, as it does, in a considerable degree, the commercial credit of the trading part of the community; which, in consequence of the immense extent of our commercial transactions with American merchants, is an object of great moment. Referring to the course which had been pursued by the American government with reference to the banks, and its determination to adhere to a constitutional standard of value, instead of sanctioning the suspension of cash payments by the issue of an indefinite quantity of irredeemable paper, the President insists upon the beneficial influence upon public and private credit of the policy adhered to. It is one of the characteristics of wisdom, personal and national, to derive instruction from every source. The remarks of the American President on the subject of National Banks are founded on sound principles, and are applicable generally to such establishments. The invasion of Canada by a formidable force of American subjects is alluded to in terms which will dissipate all apprehension of the government having in the least degree connived at the recent outbreak. The language of this Message is satisfactory, as it breathes a determination on the part of the American government to maintain the pacific relations which happily subsist between the United States and this country. Acts suited to the words of peace have accompanied the assurance of a determination to restrain the predatory disposition of the Americans on the frontier. We cannot, however agree in the lenient opinion expressed by the President as to the motive which induced the marauding hordes of the American frontier to invade our territory; he attributes it to an amiable sympathy felt by the people of the United States for the spread of political institutions similar to their own—we refer it to the desire for plunder which characterises an unprincipled and semi-barbarons population, and not to the force of patriotism, which glows only in honest and enlightened citizens. We could have wished this invasion had been designated in an important State document by terms more truly expressive of its real character, lest the specious apology for the crime should encourage its repetition. The American government is bound to take the most effective means to instruct its citizens on the frontier in the necessity of abstaining from propagating their notions of government by such means; and, as a practical mode of enforcing the lesson, to punish a few of the most zealous of the *propagandists* who escaped to their own territory, and also to compensate the loss of property sustained by the Canadians out of the national treasury, and to defray the expenses to which the British government has been put in calling out the militia, and by the other means necessary to repel the invaders. The attempt to effect a joint occupancy of the same territory by the white and red men having in every instance proved futile, the American government has therefore applied itself with promptitude and humanity to provide a remedy. Extensive grants of land beyond the Mississippi have been made to the Indian tribes in lieu of those of which they had been dispossessed; and considerable sums have been paid to the Indians for the title of their former possessions: this part of the President's Message will be read with interest by the philanthropist. The conduct described is worthy of honourable regard and imitation by every civilised nation in its intercourse with the aborigines of countries which, in pursuing the enterprises of colonization and commerce, they may think it necessary to occupy, and cannot fail to produce immediate and permanent advantages to the nation by which it is observed.—*Globe. Dec.* 25.

Relating to the question of the north eastern boundary of the United States, the President remarks, that no further correspondence had passed between the two governments but that the offer to appoint a commission to explore and survey the limits had been met by the Queen's ministers with a frank spirit, and he had no doubt the business was in a train of amicable adjustment.

The President's sentiments on the late impudent and unjustifiable invasion of the British territory by the citizens of the United States, are explicit and in the highest degree satisfactory. He says:—

I had hoped that the respect for the laws, and regard for the peace and honour of their own country, which has ever characterized the citizens of the United States, would have prevented any portion of them from using any means to promote insurrection in the territory of a power with which we are at peace, and with which the United States are desirous of maintaining the most friendly relations. I regret deeply, however, to be obliged to inform you that this has not been the case. * * * The results of these criminal assaults upon the peace and order of a neighbouring country have been, as was to be expected, fatally destructive to the misguided or deluded persons engaged in them, and highly injurious to those in whose behalf they are professed to have been undertaken. The authorities in Canada, from intelligence received of such intended movements among our citizens, have felt themselves obliged to take precautionary measures against them—have actually embodied the militia and assumed an attitude to repel the invasion to which they believed the colonies were exposed from the United States. A state of feeling on both sides of the frontier has thus been produced, which called for prompt and vigorous interference. * * * Military incursons by our citizens into countries so situated, and the commission of acts of violence on the members thereof in order to effect a change in its government, or under any pretext whatever, have, from the commencement of our government, been held equally criminal on the part of those engaged in them, and as much deserving of punishment, as would be the disturbance of the public peace by the perpetration of similar acts within our own territory. * * * I cannot but hope that the good sense and patriotism, the regard for the honour and reputation of their country, respect for the laws which they have themselves enacted for their own government, and the love of order for which the mass of our people have been so long and so justly distinguished, will deter the comparatively few who are engaged in them from a further prosecution of such desperate enterprises. In the mean time, the existing laws have been, and will continue to be, faithfully executed; and every effort will be made to carry them out in their full extent. Whether they are sufficient or not to meet the actual state of things on the Canadian frontier it is for Congress to decide.

MISCELLANEA.

Highland Pride.—Macdonald, the last of the Lords of the Isles, happening to be in Ireland, was invited to an entertainment given by the Lord-Lieutenant. He chanced to be among the last in coming in, and sat himself down at the foot of the table near the door. The Lord-Lieutenant requested him to sit beside him. Macdonald asked in his native tongue, "What the carle said?" On being told that he was desired to move towards the head of the table, he replied, "Tell the Carle that wherever Macdonald sits, *that* is the head of the table."

Happiness of an Elevated Statesman.—The following striking anecdote occurs in the Life of Sir John Sinclair, by his son:—"On a court day in December, the same year (1795), my father happened to meet Mr. Secreatry Dundas at St James's who pressed him to name a day for visiting him at Wimbledon. The day fixed upon chanced to be the last of the year. The party was numerou, and included Mr. Pitt. Sir John remained all night; and next morning, according to Scottish custom, resolved to pay his host an early visit in his own apartment. He found the secretary in the library, reading a long paper on the importance of conquering the Cape, as an additional security to our Indian possession. His guest shook him by the hand, adding the usual congratulation, 'I come, my friend, to wish you a good new year, and many happy returns of the season.' The Secretary, after a short pause, replied, with some emotion, 'I hope this year will be happier than the last; for I scarcely recollect having spent one happy day in the whole of it.' This confession, coming from an individual whose life hitherto had been a series of triumphs, and who appeared to stand secure upon the summit of political ambition, was often dwelt upon by my father as exemplifying the vanity of human wishes.

American Rivers.—While the features of nature in America greatly excel those of Europe in beauty and sublimity, how inferior in taste are the names imposed on places! Rivers in particular have been named in the New World in a most unfortunate maner. Witness Bigmuddy River, and Littlemuddy River, Little Shallow River, Good Women River, Little Women River, Blowing Fly Creek, and many others to the same tune. When the western parts of the United States shall have its civilised inhabitants, its cities, its scholars, and its poets how sweetly will such names sound in American verse!

Ye plains where sweet Bigmuddy rolls along,
And Teapot one day to be famed in song;
Where swans on Biscuit and on Grandstone glide,
And willows wave upon Good Women's side;
How shall your happy streams in after time,
Tune the soft lay and fill the sonorous rhyme!
Blest bards who in your amorous verse will call
On murmuring Pork and gentle Cannon Ball,
Split Rock, and Stick Lodge, and Two Thousand Mile,
White Cake, and Cupboard, and Bad Humoured Isle!
Flow, Litte Shallow, flow and be thy stream
Their great example as 'twill be their theme!
Isis with Rum and Onion must not vie,
Cam shall resign the palm to Blowing Fly,
And Thames and Tagus yield to great Big Little Dry.

Talleyrand's Cunning.—A lady, who professed to be charmed with Talleyrand's wit, begged of him to write his name in her album. His gallantry could not refuse, and he began to write a verse. "Arretez, Monseigneur!" exclaimed the lady; "it may be very well for inferior persons to write verses, but the name of Talleyrand alone is enough to appear in my book. It is fame." He fixed his keen eyes on the supplicating fair one, and wrote his name, but at the very top of the page. The anecdote spread, and all Paris laughed at the happy evasion of perhaps seeing his name in a few days signed to a bill of 10,000 francs.

Regimental Colours.—Great is the value of the standard to a regiment: it is a telegraph in the centre of the battle to speak the changes of the day to the wings. Its importance has, therefore, been immense in all ages, among all nations, and in all kinds of war. "Defend the colours! form upon the colours!" is the first cry and first thought of a soldier when any mischance of battle has produced disorder: then do cries, shouts, firing, blows and all the tumult of the combat, thicken round the standard; it contains the honour of the band, and the brave press round its bearer. An instance of the attachment shown by our troops to their standards occurred after the battle of Corunna. It was night. The regimental colour of the Fiftieth (General Napier's own regiment) was missing; a cry arose that it had been lost; the soldiers were furious; the present Sir Henry Fane, with a loud and angry voice, called out, "No no! the Fiftieth cannot have lost their colours!" They were *not* lost. Two ensigns, Stewart a Scotchman, and Moore an Irishman, had been slain, as they bore the banners charging through the village of La Vina: two colour-serjeants, whose names I cannot recollect, seizing the prostrate colours, bravely continued the charge carrying them through the battle. When the fight was done, an officer received one of these standards, from the serjeant; it was now dark, and he allowed his alarm for the safety of the colours to overpower his better judgment; he forgot both their use and their honour, and had gone to the rear, intending to embark with them, though the regiment was still in its position. The stray colour was found, and the soldiers were pacified; but this officer never could remove the feeling which his well-meaning but ill-judged caution had produced against him. This anecdote shows the sentiments entertained by British troops for their colours; sentiments pervading all ranks, from the general to the drummer. Sir Henry Fane's words, thus loudly expressed, rendered him a favourite with the Fiftieth regiment ever after. When colours are worn out they ought not to be thrown away. I understand that the Fiftieth, having been lately made a royal regiment, received a blue standard, and the silk of the old colours was burned with much ceremony. The wood of the spear was made into a snuff-box, and its lid encloses the ashes of that black banner which had so often waved amidst the white curling smoke of the battle. On this box are engraved the names of those who fell bearing the colours in combat.—*Napier on Military Law.*

Natural Religion.—"You teach," said the Emperor Trajan to the Rabbi Joshua, "that your God is every where, and boast that he resides amongst your nation: I should like to see him." "God's presence is indeed every where," replied Joshua, "but he cannot be seen; no mortal can behold his glory." The emperor insisted. "Well," said Joshua, "suppose we try to look first at one of his ambassadors?" The Emperor consented. The rabbi took him in the open air at noonday, and bade him look at the sun in its meridian splendour. "I cannot, the light dazzles me." "Thou art unable," said Joshua, "to endure the light of one of his creatures, and canst thou expect to behold the resplendent glory of the Creator? Would not such a sight annihilate you?"

A Condor Saddled.—An American vessel has just arrived at Leghorn, and has brought to Europe, a Senor Martin Ootaya, his son Pamelo, and a racer of a new description, which Senor Martin has succeeded in taming with wondrous dexterity. This racer is a condor of the Cordilleras, of enormous size, the extent between the two extremities of his extended wings being thirty-two feet. He has been rendered so gentle and tractable the Martin Ootaya's son uses him as a horse, gets upon his lack, and, to the astonishment of all, flies with him to an immense height. Young Pamelo manages him as easily as a horse by the means of a little stick with a steel point. His rose from the Place d'Armes, and at a certain elevation young Pamelo stood up, and saluted the Leghorn people by waving his handkerchief. He next got astride his steed, and they disappeared in a trice. The bird and boy reached Florence in twelve minutes, and were back in the evening. The child was the bearer of certificates from the Florentine authorities. Everybody goes to see the condor, the price of admission being two francs. Senor Martin is proceeding with his son and condor to Milan, whence they will repair to Paris and London.

Printed for the Proprietors at the Courier Press, by Sorabjee Dorabjee, No. 9 Church Lane.